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EMBRACING A DIGEST OF THE HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

Civil, Educational, Religious, Geological and Literary.



"She stands, fair Freedom's chosen Home,  
Our own beloved Green Mountain State."

"Where breathes no caged lord or caged slave;  
Where thoughts, and hands, and tongues are free."

EDITED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY,

COMPILER OF "THE POETS AND POETRY OF VERMONT."

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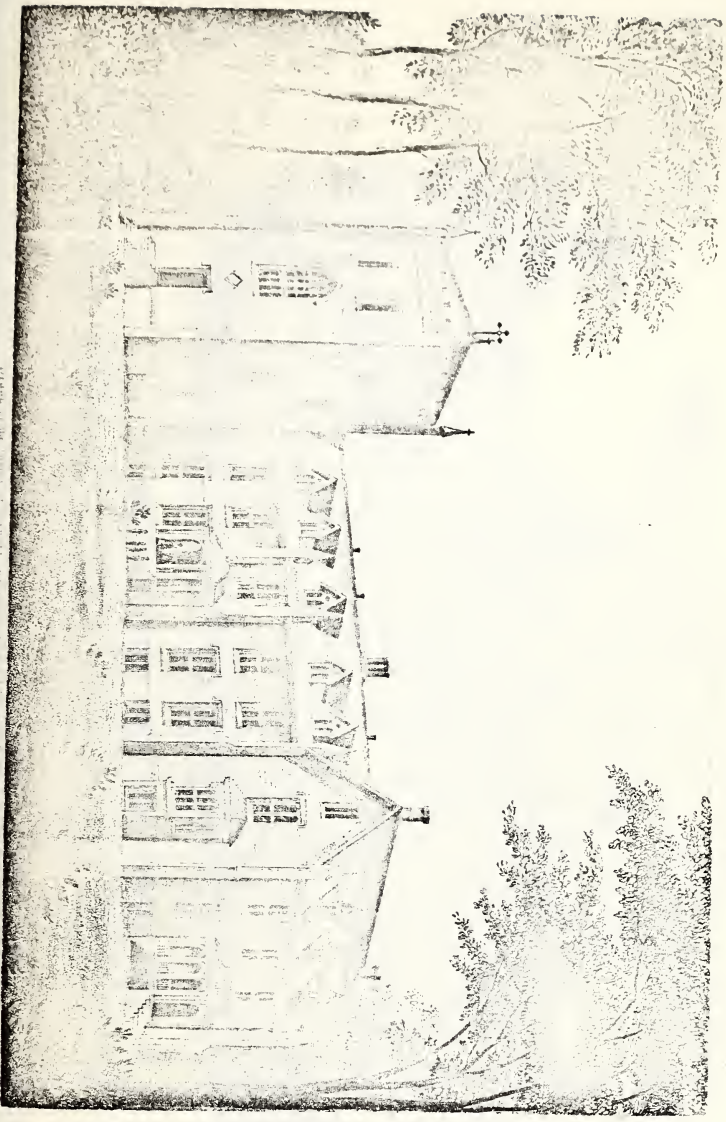
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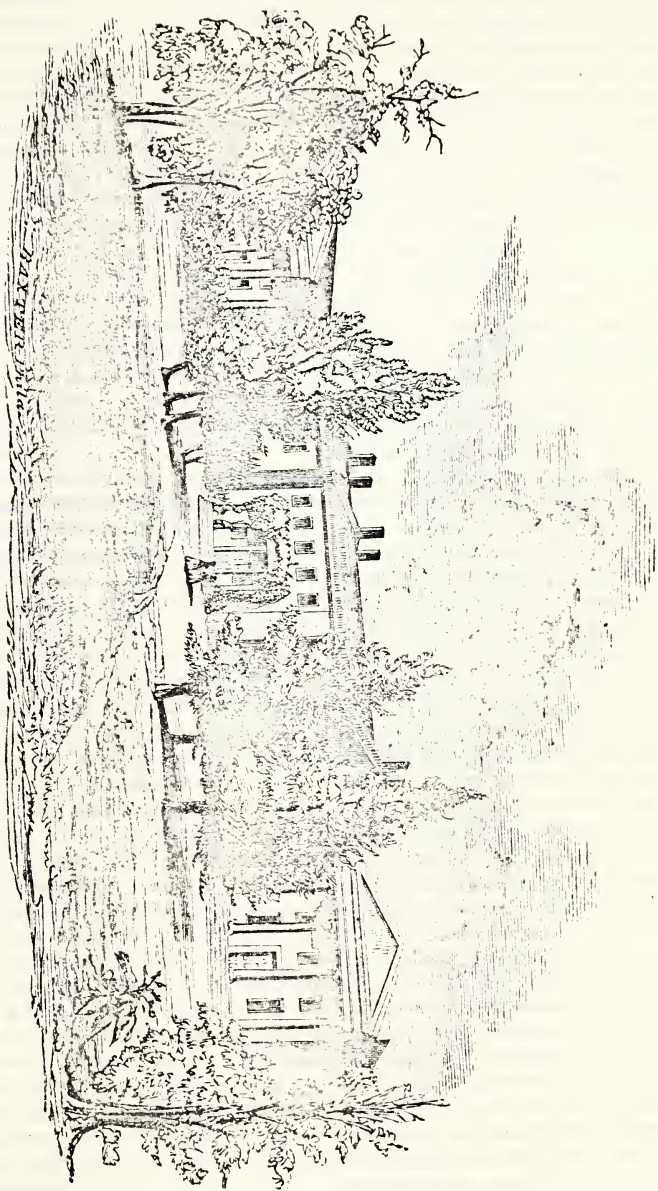
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BURLINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.





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## UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

BY PROF. N. G. CLARK.

The men who met to frame a constitution for the state of Vermont in 1777, understood full well the importance of a thorough system of education, as essential to the well-being and preservation of a free government. Besides providing for a system of common schools, one section declares that "one grammar school in each county, and one university in this state, ought to be established by direction of the general assembly."

At the time when this constitution was adopted, a little more than half of the townships had been chartered. But in the remaining one right was reserved "for the use of a seminary or college." By this means about 29,000 acres of land, scattered through some 120 townships and gores, but lying chiefly in the northern part of the state, were secured for a college, and eventually came into the possession of the University of Vermont, though much of this land proved of little value.

In consequence of the sparse population and the unsettled condition of public affairs, nothing beyond this general provision was accomplished for some years. The attention of the public was at length aroused by the efforts of President Wheelock in behalf of Dartmouth college. In the year 1785, he secured from this state, to the disregard of the prospective wants of its own institutions, and with a generosity it could ill afford, a grant of land nearly equal in amount to that reserved for its own university;—"the legislature having a high sense of the importance of the said institution of Dartmouth college and Moor's Charity school to mankind in general and to this commonwealth in particular." Encouraged by his success President Wheelock the next year was proceeding to secure all the lands appropriated by the state for educational purposes, and to take its educational interests under his particular care, when the attention of some of our leading men, and among the rest, Hon. Elijah Paine of Williamstown, Gen. Ira Allen of Colchester, and Dr. Samuel Williams of Rutland, was awakened to the importance of carrying out the provisions of the constitution to secure a college in their own state.

As early as 1785, Judge Paine offered to give £2,000 to be expended in the erection of a suitable building for a college, if it should be located at Williamstown, and endowed with the college lands. Soon after,

Gen. Ira Allen made an effort to secure the institution at Burlington, by the offer of £4,000 in his own name, and £1,650 from other subscribers. The question was decided by the general assembly in favor of Burlington, in 1791, and a charter duly made out. The vote stood 89 for Burlington, 24 for Rutland, 5 for Montpelier, 1 for Danville, 1 for Castleton, 1 for Berlin, and 5 for Williamstown. The main reasons for deciding in favor of Burlington, were, the convenience of access from all directions, the distance from Dartmouth and Williams college (then in contemplation), the unrivaled beauty of the natural scenery, and especially the very liberal subscriptions offered by Gen. Allen and others of the vicinity.

The corporation was at once organized, and in the following June, a square of 50 acres, then covered with stately pine trees, was set off, on which to erect the college buildings. Some delay arising from a difference of opinion between Gen. Allen and the remainder of the corporation, nothing farther was done till October, 1793, when it was decided that "early in the next summer a house shall be built on the college square for the use of the university." This was for a preparatory school, and eventually for the house of the president. This building, 48 feet in length, 37 in breadth, and 2 stories high—known in later years as "the old yellow house," and burned in 1844,—was begun in 1794, and nearly completed the following year. At this juncture Gen. Allen, who had been actively engaged in completing this building, and in preparing for a college edifice, engaged in an unfortunate commercial speculation, which seriously embarrassed him, and finally deprived the university of a large part of his subscription. From this cause little more was done to the building till 1798, when the work was resumed and completed. The next year a further subscription of £2,300, from the citizens of Burlington, prepared the way for a college edifice, and a preparatory school was opened in the building already erected, under the care of Rev. Daniel C. Sanders. During the year 1800 preparations were making to begin the new building early the next spring. In the meantime Mr. Sanders was elected president, October 17, 1800, and four young men were formally admitted to the university. President Sanders, a graduate of Harvard, was a man of rare enterprise, tact and energy. He continued at the head of the institution till it was broken up in the war of 1812; and its early success, notwith-





standing peculiar trials and difficulties, was due in no small degree to his untiring efforts—at one time felling the pine trees with his own hand to clear a place for the college buildings and superintending their erection, and again acting as sole instructor for some years.

From an article in the *Vermont Sentinel* of July, 1805, we learn that the college edifice had been erected "four stories high, 45 feet wide at each end, 95 feet in the middle formed by a projection of 15 feet in front, 15 feet in rear, 160 feet long, built of brick, of durable materials and excellent workmanship." The different college buildings had cost \$24,391. For this large sum the college was dependent upon private liberality. The institution was now fairly begun, and the first class graduated in 1804. Four years after the number of paying students was 61—the largest number reached under the presidency of Mr. Sanders.

For the first 6 years with the exception of a single term, all the instruction in the college proper was given by the president. In 1807, Mr. James Dean, a graduate of Dartmouth, was appointed tutor, and two years later, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. By this time a good philosophical apparatus had been secured, second only to that of Yale and Harvard, and the course of study generally was as extensive as that in any of the New England colleges. The charge for tuition was fixed at \$10 a year, and other expenses were proportionately light. It was the expectation at first that the income from the public lands and the patronage of the entire state would, at an early day, enable the corporation to make tuition free, at least to all the sons of Vermont.

In 1809, Dr. John Pomeroy was appointed to the chair of anatomy and surgery. In 1811, Rev. Jason Chamberlain was elected professor of the Latin and Greek languages, and the Hon. Royall Tyler, professor of jurisprudence; and arrangements were made to fill, as soon as the funds would allow, a professorship of belles lettres, and one of chemistry and mineralogy, "whose duty it shall be to analyze at the charge of the institution, all fossils, minerals, &c., which may be discovered within the limits of this state." So liberal and comprehensive were the plans of the noble men who then had the superintendence of the institution—numbering among them Samuel Hitchcock, Dudley Chase, Titus Hutchinson, Royall Tyler and William C. Bradley—worthy compeers of the

original founder, the generous, large-minded, but unfortunate Ira Allen.

Their plans failed of realization. The connection of the university with the state, gave rise to political intrigues, and brought little aid to an embarrassed treasury. The establishment of a rival college at Middlebury drew off students from the best portion of the field of the university. The troubles with Great Britain interfered with the commercial prosperity of the community; and to crown all, on the breaking out of the war, the college buildings were seized for military purposes, and the university was compelled to suspend its course of instruction, dismiss its academical faculty, and recommend its students to other institutions. No compensation for this well-nigh fatal blow to the welfare of the institution was ever received from the government. Though the college buildings were put in good repair on their evacuation, the rent promised for their use never found its way into the college treasury, and the institution, beggared, had to begin anew.

It was reorganized in 1815, by the appointment of Rev. Samuel Austin, for 25 years a pastor of a congregational church at Worcester, Mass., as president; Rev. James Murdoch of Princeton, Mass., professor of languages; Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Jairus Kennan, professor of chemistry and mineralogy; and instruction was resumed. But, though the faculty possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of the Christian public, both as teachers and religious men, the number of students was small. The attention of the young men and of the community had been turned elsewhere, and the faculty ere long became discouraged. Mr. Kennan died in about a year after his appointment, one officer left after another, till at last Dr. Austin resigned in 1821.

At this time, the institution was kept from complete disorganization by the efforts of Mr. Arthur L. Porter, recently appointed to the chair of chemistry. Through his influence, Rev. Daniel Haskel, pastor of the Congregational church in Burlington was appointed president, and James Dean was induced to resume his former post as professor of mathematics; and in 2 years' time the number of students went up from 22 to 70. But in 1824, just as better days were beginning to dawn, a yet greater calamity befell the university. The college edifice with its library and apparatus were laid in ashes. The health and reason of President





Haskel broke down under the trial, and most of the officers withdrew. Yet a second time, the same young man who had just before saved the institution, found generous hearts and hands to aid him, and in the course of three months, by the pledge of \$8,300 from the inhabitants of Burlington, arrangements were completed for a new building. The corner stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette, June 29, 1825. This building was not as large on the ground as the former, and was but three stories high. While this was in progress, George W. Benedict was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and remained connected with the institution in this and other departments for 22 years, a most valuable college officer. Rev. Willard Preston was elected president in the early part of 1825, but retained the position only a little more than a year, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Marsh. The next year Rev. Joseph Torrey was appointed to the chair of languages, which he left in 1842, for that of intellectual and moral philosophy, which he still holds in vigorous old age.

To the labors of President Marsh, aided by Profs. Benedict and Torrey, the university owes its essential character as an institution of learning and religion. Its course of study, which its varying board of instruction has sought to carry out, is substantially as it was originally matured by them;—systematic, aiming at the harmonious presentation of different branches, in a way to secure the best mental and moral discipline, and to ground the student in the fundamental principles of the various departments of knowledge, including philology, science, philosophy, government and religion.

In order the better to carry out his ideas of instruction, President Marsh resigned the presidency in 1833, for the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, which he held till his death, in 1842. Rev. John Wheeler was elected to succeed him as president, and continued in this post till Aug. 1848, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. Worthington Smith, who was elected the following June, and entered on his duties at the next commencement. Upon the failure of Dr. Smith's health in 1855, he resigned his place, and was succeeded by the Rev. Calvin Pease, D. D., who had occupied the chair of languages vacated by Prof. Torrey.

In December, 1861, Dr. Pease tendered his resignation of the presidency, to take effect at the close of the half year, Feb. 1862, having accepted a call to a pastorate in Roches-

ter, N. Y.; and the following September, Prof. Torrey was appointed president of the institution.

It must suffice to say of the successors of Dr. Marsh, that they have sought to administer the affairs of the university in accordance with the ideas we have indicated, as first elaborated and exemplified by him and his colleagues. The pecuniary embarrassments consequent on repeated reverses and trials they have severally sought to relieve, and with more or less success, by subscriptions from among the friends of the institution; and greater liberality in supplying its wants is now all that is needed to enable it to realize the beneficent purposes of its founders.

War has now a second time added to the embarrassments of the university, and reduced the number of its students; some of whom, dependent on their own efforts for means to prosecute their studies, have been obliged to withdraw, while others have heard the call of the country and taken up arms in its defence. About one-fifth of its entire number have engaged in the public service. Retrenchment has been necessary, and besides delaying to fill the office of president, the chair held by Prof. Hungerford has been suspended, and his duties distributed between Prof. Marsh of the academical, and Prof. Seeley of the medical department. Yet the second half of the college year, 1861-2, opens with better auspices. Means have been secured to make thorough repairs in the rooms occupied by the students, and a handsome library building, 2 stories high, 40 feet by 60, is in process of erection. Means for the latter had been secured, for the most part, by the efforts of President Pease.

The limited space allowed for this article, will not permit a detailed notice of the different men connected with the institution at different times, or of the various changes made from one department to another, as have been found most convenient for the ends of instruction. A passing notice of a few other men, and of the present organization, is all we can attempt.

Mr. F. N. Benedict was elected to the chair of mathematics in 1833, and continued in active service till 1854, when he was succeeded by Rev. McKendree Petty. The chair of natural philosophy was filled by Prof. Henry Chaney from 1838 to 1853, when the duties of this department were divided between the professors of mathematics and chemistry. In 1845 a new department of English literature was organized and placed under the care of Rev. W. G. T. Shedd.



When Prof. Shedd, in 1852, removed to Auburn Theological seminary, Rev. N. G. Clark was chosen to succeed him.

A tabular statement of the different departments and the officers in charge, with the time of their appointment, will present at a glance the present organization (Dec., 1862): Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D., president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1842; Rev. N. G. Clark, professor of English literature and Latin, 1852; Rev. McKendree Petty (Williams'), professor of mathematics, 1854; Leonard Marsh, M. D., professor of natural history, 1857; Rev. M. H. Buckham, professor of Greek.

The president, and Prof. Marsh are graduates of Dartmouth; Profs. Clark, Petty and Buckham of the university.

The university possesses a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. For this purpose the sum of \$14,000 was appropriated in 1834, and Prof. Torrey sent to Europe to secure apparatus and the best standard works. Additions have been made from time to time to the library, and the collections of natural history, now quite valuable, partly by purchase and partly by donations. The library of the university now numbers nearly 10,000 volumes, and those of the literary societies connected with it make up some 4,000 more. There are 2 library funds, of which the avails of one are to be expended for the purchase of periodicals, and of the other for works in English literature and history; the first, of \$500, founded by George W. Strong of New York city, in 1847; the second, of \$1,250; of this \$750 was given in 1836, by John B. Wheeler of Oxford, N. H., and Nathan Wheeler of Grafton, Vt., at the same time with \$750 for the immediate purchase of this class of works, and \$500, in 1853, by President Wheeler.

The university, though nominally a state institution, has received no aid of any account beyond the original grant of lands, many of which turned out to be of little or no value. The hindrances it has met, and the losses incurred by the war of 1812, and by fire in 1824, have more than swallowed up an equivalent to any advantage derived from the state, though the aid thus given, and which was inalienable by war, or sale, or fire, has done much to sustain the institution. It has, however, been obliged to depend in a great degree upon the friends of learning and christian culture for its support; and to vindicate its claim by the intellectual and moral discipline imparted to the young men it has sent forth to the world.

The largest donations it has ever received were from Gen. Ira Allen, amounting to perhaps \$8,000 or \$9,000; from Hon. Azariah Williams, in 1839, amounting in lands and other property to about \$20,000, in honor of whom his name has been attached to the professorship of mathematics; and from Dr. Daniel Washburn of Stowe, in 1858, amounting to some \$8,000.

According to the triennial catalogue of 1861, the number of young men who have completed a course of study within the institution is 718. Probably 500 more have been connected with it for a shorter period. Of the graduates 248 have followed the profession of law; 153 have entered the ministry; 30 have studied medicine; 61, including some of the later graduates who have not yet settled upon a profession, have devoted themselves to teaching, and about 20 have entered upon editorial life. The whole number who have received the honors of the university is 1,219. The average attendance of students for the last 25 years has been about 100; of graduates annually for the same period, 20.

The religious history of the institution has not been characterized so much by occasional revivals as by a sustained religious sentiment, resulting in frequent conversions of individuals rather than in seasons of a revived religious life. During the 15 years, for instance, ending 1859, the number of graduates who studied for the ministry was 63, of whom more than half were converted in college. It may be said that a year rarely passes without more or less conversions, especially while attending upon the studies of the senior year.

We have confined our attention thus far exclusively to the proper collegiate relations of the university. It was originally intended to include professional courses of study, and some little effort was made to secure them, as was shown by the appointment of Dr. John Pomeroy to the chair of anatomy and surgery in 1806, and of Royall Tyler to that of jurisprudence in 1811, but only the medical department was fully organized. This was in 1821, and was kept up till 1834, when it was suspended by the death of Dr. Benjamin Lincoln, who had been for some years its leading mind. It was again revived in 1853, by the efforts of Dr. S. W. Thayer, Jr., of Northfield, and Dr. Walter Carpenter of Randolph, who both removed to Burlington, and under whose auspices this department has attained to a good degree of prosperity. The number who have completed a medical education in the university is 216.





After the lapse of 60 years of trial and difficulty, and a fair measure of success, the university may now be said to have gained an abiding place among the institutions of the land, and to be contributing its share to the interests of good learning and religion, in the training of a select body of young men for places of honor and usefulness.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

1. Daniel Clarke Sanders, D. D.,\* 1800—1814.
2. Samuel Austin, D. D.,.....1815—1821.
3. Daniel Haskel, A. M.,.....1821—1824.
4. Willard Preston, D. D.,.....1825—1826.
5. James Marsh, D. D.,.....1826—1833.
6. John Wheeler, D. D.,.....1833—1849.
7. Worthington Smith, D. D.,.....1849—1855.
8. Calvin Pease, D. D.,.....1855—1862.
9. Joseph Torrey, D. D., .....1862.

#### *President Austin.*

Samuel Austin, D. D., president of the University of Vermont from 1815 to 1821, was born in New Haven, Conn., October 7, 1760. He was the son of Samuel and Lydia Austin. At the age of 16, he entered the army as a substitute for his father, but obtained a discharge upon the capture of New York by the British. For the next 4 years, he was engaged in teaching and in the study of law. Feeling the need of a better education, he soon turned his attention to classical study, and at the age of 20 entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in 1783. He united with the church soon after entering college, and was distinguished while there for his decided christian character. One of his classmates speaks of his commencement oration as one of the best performances of the kind, and of his high rank as a scholar in his class.

Soon after his graduation, he began his theological studies under the direction of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., then of New Haven, and was ordained there in November, 1786.

Some 4 years later he was settled over the first Congregational society in Worcester, Mass. He had in the meantime married the daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, Mass. He remained at Worcester about 25 years, and acted a prominent part in the general religious movements of his day, besides fulfilling his duties diligently and faithfully as a pastor. He was one of the originators of the General Association of Mass.; he shared in the formation of the

\*For biographic notice see article by Rev. Joshua Young, page 539.

Mass. Home Missionary society; served on many ecclesiastical councils; published many sermons and tracts for the times; and collected and edited with care the works of the elder President Edwards. He was a strong, earnest, efficient defender of sound doctrine, and a man of great influence among the churches. In 1807 he was complimented with a doctorate in divinity by Williams college.

From these labors he was called in 1815 to the presidency of the University of Vermont, then just reviving, or rather attempting to revive, after the war of 1812. After six years of great labor and struggle with the difficulties of the situation, and after having really accomplished a valuable work, but not such as to meet his expectations, he resigned his charge, and was soon after settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., where he remained four years, and did not again engage in any active labors. He spent his last years in feeble health at the house of his nephew, Rev. Samuel H. Riddel, then of Glastonbury, Conn., where he died Dec. 4, 1830.

Dr. Murdoch, who was professor in the university during the presidency of Dr. Austin, says of him, "that as president of a college, he was faithful to his trust. His efforts to promote the interests of the college were untiring; and he enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of the public. . . . For the spiritual welfare of his pupils he was deeply solicitous. . . . All his people respected and loved him; and to his subordinate officers he was uncommonly affectionate and kind." As a preacher, one who knew him well remarks: "The topics on which he delighted most to dwell, were the benevolence, the sovereignty, and the glory of God; the great system of redemption; the character of Christ and his sufferings, with the extensive results upon the universe, and especially in the sanctification and salvation of his chosen people. . . . In the appropriateness, and enlargement, and spiritual glowing fervor of his public devotions, he has seldom been excelled." \*

#### *President Haskel.*

Daniel Haskel, who succeeded President Austin in the University of Vermont, the son of Roger and Anna Haskel, was born in Preston, Conn., in June, 1784. His early years were spent on a farm. He entered Yale college in 1798, and was graduated in 1802. The

\* For more full particulars see Sprague's *Annals*, from which many of the facts for this, as for the succeeding notices, have been derived.





next two years we find him engaged in a public school, at Norwich, Conn.; afterwards in other schools, looking, however, to the ministry as his final field of labor. His theological studies were at Princeton, under the care of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith. After preaching for a little time in Connecticut, and afterwards at St. Albans, Vt., he was called to take charge of the Calvinistic Congregational church in Burlington, over which he was settled on the 10th of April, 1810. The same year he was married to Elizabeth Leavitt, daughter of Dudley Leavitt, Esq., of Bethlem, Conn.

"Mr. Haskel continued the faithful and beloved pastor of this church until the year 1821, when he was called to preside over the University of Vermont. He preached occasionally during his connection with the university, but never after his connection with it closed. He resigned his office as president in 1824."

About two years after his appointment as president, he suffered a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, that eventually affected his mind, ending in derangement, or more strictly speaking, monomania. Though able at times to engage in literary pursuits, he was never himself again.

After resorting to various places and institutions, in the vain hope of recovering from his malady, the latter years of his life were spent with his family at Brooklyn, N. Y., where his wife had gone to live with her mother.

His time in Brooklyn was spent mostly in study, particularly in mathematics and astronomy, with occasional lectures before public institutions, or an article for the press, among others, a lecture on the English language, published in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* of February and March, 1840. His last labors were upon the American part of McCulloch's *Universal Gazetteer*, a work of much labor, which he performed by engagement for the Harpers of New York.\*

A portrait before me, taken from a miniature likeness when a young man, presented to the university by Mr. Leavitt, through President Wheeler, represents an uncommonly fine head, full, high forehead, remarkably well proportioned. I was not surprised to read in a letter of one of his classmates, published in Sprague's *Annals*, that "in scholarship his rank was not far below the highest; and yet, had his college course been a year or two later (he was one of the younger members of the class), I have no

doubt that he would have developed a still higher degree of intellectual promise."

His success as president of the university was all his friends had anticipated. The number of the students increased, and the prospects had become more cheering than for many years, when he was disabled, and obliged to retire.

#### *President Preston.*

Rev. Willard Preston, D. D., was born in Uxbridge, Mass., May 29, 1785, the youngest but one of a family of six sons and six daughters. His father was a substantial farmer, a man of peculiarly strong mind, and great energy, as well as uprightness of character. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hart, was a lady of unusual sprightliness of mind and sweetness of disposition, joined to a cheerful consistent piety. The son shared largely in the qualities of both his parents, and in childhood was remarkable for the purity of his character, and those qualities of mind and heart, that made him at once the pet of his parents, and the delight of his older brothers and sisters.

He was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. Crane, parish minister of Northbridge, and was graduated at Brown university, with one of the highest honors of his class, in 1806. For a year after he devoted himself to the study of law. During this time, yielding his heart to the claims of the great Lawgiver, he turned his thoughts to the ministry. In the spring of 1807, he made public profession of religion, and commenced theological reading with Rev. Samuel Starnes, and was the next year licensed to preach the gospel. In the fall of the year 1808, he was invited to become the pastor of the Congregational church of Burlington, Vt., but declined in view of the feebleness of his health. The next three years were spent in the southern states. On his return to New England in 1811, he was married to Lucy Maria Bohu of Brooklyn, Conn., and soon after, January 8, 1812, was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at St. Albans, Vt. Here he remained till September, 1815, when he was obliged to seek a milder climate, greatly to the regret of an attached people, who twice afterward solicited his return. The following June, he was settled in Providence, R. I., when his labors were greatly blessed to his own congregation and to the young men of the university. In 1821, he was dismissed at his own request, to be installed the next year over the Congregational church in Burlington, Vt. The great respect

\* Manuscript letter of Mrs. Haskel.



he here acquired, led to his appointment as president of the university, upon the retirement of President Haskel. Owing to adverse influences however, chiefly growing out of cases of discipline, he resigned the office in 1826. Dr. Wheeler, in his historical sketch of the university, observes, "Dr. Preston was connected with the college for so short a time, that little can be said respecting his actual or prospective influence. He was a man remarkable for his gentlemanly and elegant bearing, of simple, genial, and artistic tastes; and in the discharge of his public duties, secured at once the love and admiration of students and of others." Residents in Burlington, still love to speak of his rare eloquence and power in the pulpit, and the simplicity and purity of his christian character.

After leaving Burlington, he turned again toward the southern states, as best suited to his feeble health. He spent some five years preaching at different places as his health allowed, when he accepted a call to the Independent Presbyterian church in Savannah, Ga. Here he continued with unflinching vigor and industry for nearly a quarter of a century, till his sudden death from paralysis of the heart, on the 26th of April, 1856, in the 71st year of his age. No man could have been more devoted to his people and to his work. At one time, for seven years consecutively, he never left the city save for some ministerial call. During the yellow fever in 1854, he never left his post, but remained faithful to his duties to the sick and the dying and the dead. His congregation were among the largest, most refined and intellectual in the southern states. But besides his pastoral care of his proper parish, he took great interest in the invalid strangers who visited the city. Then by his pulpit efforts, and by his pastoral labor, he sought to fulfill his appointed work; and his death was felt to be a public loss to the city.

Two volumes of his sermons were published in 1857, edited by his son, J. W. Preston, Esq., to which were prefixed a biographical sketch of the author, by Rev. Dr. Talmage, president of Oglethorpe university. To this sketch we are indebted for most of the facts contained in this notice.

*President Marsh.*

BY PRES'T J. TORREY.

James Marsh, fifth president of the University of Vermont, was born at Hartford, in this state, July 19th, 1794. His grandfather, Joseph Marsh, Esq., in whose house

he was born, came from Lebanon, Conn., and established himself at Hartford, about the year 1772. His father, Daniel Marsh, was a respectable farmer, and James spent the first eighteen years of his life at home, assisting his father in the hardy labors of the field, and with the expectation of devoting himself to agriculture as the business of his life. By an unexpected turn in the domestic arrangements, this plan was altered; he was induced to turn his attention to study; and in the year 1813, became a student in Dartmouth college. While at college, in the spring of 1815, during a season of great interest on the subject of religion among the students, he experienced, as he ventured to believe, a radical change of heart, and from that time devoted himself to the work of the Master who had called him. From college, where he gained the highest honors as a scholar, he went immediately to Andover for the purpose of pursuing the study of theology. After a year spent at Andover, he accepted the office of tutor in Dartmouth college, which he held for two years; and then, in the autumn of 1820, he resumed his course of professional studies in the Andover seminary, which without being again interrupted, except by a short sea voyage, and visit to the south, undertaken for the benefit of his health, were completed in September, 1822.

The first labors of Mr. Marsh, after leaving the seminary, were at the south, where he was induced to go by the persuasion of that eminent and excellent man, Dr. John H. Rice of Virginia. Under the patronage and influence of Dr. Rice, he finally became established as a professor in Hampden-Sidney college. Having received this appointment while on a temporary visit to the north, he was ordained as a minister of the gospel at Hanover, N. H., and two days afterwards married Louisa, daughter of James Wheelock, Esq., a niece of John Wheelock, former president of Dartmouth college.

In 1826, after having been connected with Hampden-Sidney college for about three years, Mr. Marsh was appointed in October of that year president of the university in his native state; although the place was not one for which he thought himself in all respects best qualified, many considerations induced him to accept the appointment, and he entered upon the duties of his new office in the same year. It was at a time when the university was suffering under the effects of various calamities, external and internal, and the new president immediately set himself about reviving if possible the spirit of





the institution by a thorough reorganization of the whole system, both of its studies and of its discipline. In this work he was eminently successful.

A sore domestic affliction which President Marsh experienced two years after coming to Burlington in the loss of his excellent wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached, did not divest him from his earnest purpose of making himself useful in his new situation. In less than a year after this great trial, he had already composed his preliminary essay to Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection*, which brought that work for the first time before the American public. This was followed soon after by several other theological and literary works, fully establishing his claim to be considered a man of true philosophical spirit as well as of great attainments in learning and piety. He was twice honored with the degree of doctor of divinity, first by Columbia college, New York in 1830, and then by Amherst college in 1833.

In 1833 he retired from the presidency and accepted the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life. In 1835, he was married to Laura Wheelock, a sister of his former wife. She proved a faithful companion to himself, and mother to the children which had been left under her care when their own mother was taken from them, but was herself removed by death in 1838. Four years after sustaining this second heavy trial, on Sunday morning, July 3, 1842, Dr. Marsh departed this life in the 48th year of his life.

I have for the most part abstracted the following account of his character from a letter of mine to Dr. Sprague, which he has inserted in his *Annals of the American Pulpit*.

He exhibited from the earliest, the same elements of character which were afterwards so finely developed by him. Great simplicity, great integrity of mind and singleness of purpose were the master traits. As he never sacrificed one part of his nature to another, so he possessed, in no common degree, a healthy, well-balanced mind. He was neither a man of impulses nor a worshiper of abstractions. Whilst he reverently heeded the deeper instincts of his being, and carefully cherished every stirring of the religious affections, he was, at the same time, extremely cautious of being governed by feelings that had not first been interpreted and justified to reason. On the other hand, he kept a no less careful watch over the workings of the understanding, never

hesitating to discard its conclusions, however seemingly logical, if they contradicted his deeper sense of the right and besitting in a moral point of view. This inward integrity which acted in him as an instinct, but which was firmly grounded in religious principle, gave the tone to everything else; to the character of his piety, to his fine social qualities, to his taste as a scholar, and his whole intellectual character as a theologian and philosopher.

His piety was of the calm and quiet sort, without much pretension — too deeply seated indeed for display. It rather shunned than courted the notice of the world, exhibiting its genuineness and vitality in undoubted fruits; for his many virtues bore all of them preëminently the christian stamp. He seldom or never spoke of his own personal experience in religion: but it was evident that this reserve proceeded neither from barrenness nor affectation, but grew out of the native modesty and retiredness of his disposition. Nor did he ever manifest the fervor or impassioned zeal which is sometimes considered the only sure indication of deep religious feeling. All this was foreign from his nature, and what it would have been impossible for such a man to assume.

In the qualities which make a man prized and beloved in social life, Mr. Marsh had few superiors. Sincerity and kindliness of feeling, united with a natural refinement of manners, made his society courted by the good and intelligent everywhere. Amiable and affectionate in his family, generous almost to a fault to his friends, easily approached and courteous to strangers, he was all this without the least affectation. His conversation was marked by habitual good sense, and a delicate regard to the feelings of the society he was in. Candid and simple in uttering his convictions, he was equally so in expressing his doubts, except to those on whom his convictions and his doubts would alike have been thrown away. He had a remarkable power of winning the esteem and affection of young men. His whole intercourse with them was in the truest sense, friendly and parental. He detested that system of authority which had no other way of sustaining itself than by breaking down, as he expressed it, "all the independent spirit and love of study for its own sake." In the youth he revered the man, and by treating him as such, made him conscious that he was one. Delinquents saw, that in dealing with them he was not aiming to build up his own authority by





making them humble and obsequious. The unaffected sincerity of his advice carried it home to the heart, and he insured obedience by making himself loved.

He was as thorough a scholar as earnest and patient labor with rare parts, diverted towards a lofty ideal, can make one. From humble beginnings, with little direction or encouragement from others, but guided and cheered by the whispering of his own hopes, he toiled on until he had laid a broad foundation for the studies to which he had consecrated his life, by mastering all the languages which he thought would be of the least help or service to him in pursuing them. Without ever losing sight of theology, he made himself well acquainted with the literatures of many periods and nations as reflected in the works of their best authors, keeping them all subservient to the one great purpose of attaining to a better understanding of divine truth. It was almost solely with reference to theology that he betook himself to philosophy. In the study of the former he took the profound interest which might be expected from a mind constituted as his was. He felt at once that there were brought before him great questions which never could be settled for him by others, but which he must answer for himself as best he could, with the divine help, and every human means of which he could avail himself. No doubt the school of literature had prepared him to look at these questions with a wider grasp of their bearings than he otherwise would have possessed. At any rate, he did not feel entirely satisfied in his own mind with the course of reasoning by which it was then sought to establish several of the more important doctrines of Christianity. It was with the proofs and explanations, however, not with the doctrines themselves, that he was disposed to find fault. He thought the theology of the day savored too much of a sensual philosophy, and betrayed too much effort, which must necessarily defeat its own purpose of comprehending spiritual things by reducing them to the forms and conditions of a wholly sensuous and sense-bound understanding. The criterion of a true philosophy, according to him, was its adequacy to meet the deepest wants of the human spirit by reconciling faith with reason.

Superficial observers who knew very little about the man or his philosophy, declared him to be a mere disciple of Coleridge. But in reality he neither derived his opinions originally from that writer, nor strongly re-

sembled him in any one point of character, except in ardent, uncompromising love of the truth. The philosophy of Dr. Marsh, was, as much as that of any man can be, of home growth, the result of his own deep study and reflection. If he was indebted to others—as who is not?—he was indebted to them rather for awakening the activity of his own power of thought, than for any immediate infusion of their opinions. He was too honest to himself to be the follower of any school but that of Christ. Had he lived to complete what he had begun, this would have been more clearly seen.

He was not a mere man of the closet, but took a lively interest in all the great questions of his day. His eye was out upon every movement in the literary, political and religious worlds, and was quick to discern its character and tendency. The ready ease with which he scanned such movements showed the life-like, practical character of his knowledge. If any of these questions came by chance to agitate the public mind in the circle in which he moved, he was the first man to stand forth. There was never any holding back with him where great interests were concerned. He threw himself into the midst of the arena, taking his stand at once and decidedly, where he could be seen and read of all men. As a man of principle, he had a rock-like firmness—you felt that you could rely on him, and that the truth was safe in his hands.

Yet in outward appearance, he was a timid and feeble-looking man. There was nothing commanding about him in attitude, voice, or gesture. The moral and intellectual expression conveyed in every look and tone of his voice, when he spoke on a great subject, was all the outward advantage he had to secure for him a patient and respectful attention. But this, in connection with the weighty sense of his discourse, always proved sufficient.

To sum up all in a word, he united together in his character, all the elements which conciliate the esteem of the good, with all that command the respect of the wise, and was one of the very few of the generation in which he lived truly deserving the name of a Christian philosopher.

*President Wheeler.*

BY PRES'T J. TORREY.

John Wheeler, the son of John Brooks Wheeler, Esq., was born in Grafton, Vt., March 11, 1798, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1816. He was the young-



est member of class 11, remarkable for the number who afterwards became men of influence and reputation. Immediately after leaving college, he entered upon his theological studies at Andover, Mass., in the same class with Presidents Smith and Wayland, Professors Torrey, Haddock and Repbey, Rev. Dr. King, missionary to Greece, and a number more distinguished men. Few American scholars have had a larger circle of valuable acquaintance and friends. On leaving Andover in 1819, he spent some months in the service of the gospel in the southern states, mostly in Georgia. On returning north, he was soon called to settle over a congregational church in Windsor, where he was installed in 1821. He remained there some twelve years, an acceptable pastor and preacher. As early as 1824, he was elected president of the university, but at that time thought best to decline the appointment. It was offered him the second time, and accepted in 1833.

From that time forward till 1848, when the health of his family led him to resign his position, he devoted all his energies to the welfare of the university. He was connected with the institution as one of the corporation as early as 1825, and retained this charge till his death, April 16, 1862. In both relations he had served the institution for a longer time than any other man. He raised up friends for it; he secured large and generous subscriptions for it; and carried it through seasons of perplexity and trial. In connection with Drs. Marsh, Torrey, and G. W. Benedict, he carried out its system of instruction, and maintained its standard of scholarship and general spirit. No man set a juster estimate upon the relation of higher institutions of learning to the welfare and permanent prosperity of the state.

In later years, Dr. Wheeler's attention was largely given to other public interests affecting the well-being of the community and the nation. He was interested in the internal improvements of the state, and in the political questions agitating the country. In politics he belonged to the school of Webster and Everett. In social life too, he belonged rather to the gentlemen of the old school, with a keen sense of good breeding, and all the proprieties of refined life.

As president of the university he is remembered by many of the alumni as a valued adviser and friend; as a preacher, for occasional displays of a rare order of eloquence, rising fully to the dignity and

greatness of his theme; while as a man and a citizen, his memory will be cherished for his large and conservative views. Almost the last act of his life was a generous donation to the institution to which he had given the best of his days.

[We here resume Mr. Clark's article.—*Ed.*]

#### GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The whole number of those who have received literary honors from the university, inclusive of the year 1861, is 1,243. Of these 720 graduated after a course of study in the college proper; 236 from the medical department, and 287 have received honorary degrees. The graduates of the university are to be found in all professions, and in all parts of this country and of the world.

In the ministry it is represented by such men as Rev. Drs. Chandler, Fisher, Bowman, Houghton, Pease and Shedd; by Rev. Jehudi Ashmun devoted to the cause of the colored race, and governor of Liberia, by Rev. Dr. T. M. Worcester, missionary to the Cherokees, and some of the most active men now in the Turkish and Armenian fields; and by Profs. Burgess and Robertson who left their chairs in the university to engage in the work of missions. In the legal profession, it has worthy representatives, in its oldest graduate, Charles Adams, Esq., in Jacob Collamer, LL. D., called by his opponents the ablest lawyer in the United States senate, in Judge Aldis and other well-known lawyers in this state. Some twenty of the graduates of the university are now engaged in editorial life, including editors of two of the leading journals in New York city, the *Times* and the *World*. The man who has for years had charge of public education in the city of St. Louis, the president of the Pacific university in Oregon, and the oldest lawyer in San Francisco, and trustee of a college in California, are graduates of the university. Like its sister institutions, the university is acting a worthy part in the great work of human progress.

#### BURLINGTON ACADEMY.

This institution sprang into being about 1820. In 1810 the village of Burlington, besides an incipient college, had the literary advantage of 4 school districts, where reading, writing and cyphering were taught the children in as many little buildings of one room. Here the Hickoks, Hitchcocks, Keyes and others of youthful promise struggled for the mastery in more sense than one. In





cuffs with each other. He that is now Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock may well remember the little brick school house on St. Paul's street where he then attended school, taught by his brother Henry, who afterwards stood so high at the bar in Mobile, Ala. But so inferior literary advantages scarcely would content the rising town. In 1812 the plan was changed, separate districts were abandoned. A lot was purchased corner of College and Willard streets, and the building now called "the academy," was erected for a graded school where all the children were collected in different rooms under the care of a principal teacher. The first principal was named Caulkings. The change was in the right direction. The older children were immediately advanced to higher studies and many boys were put in preparation for college.

The increase of population, after a few years made another advance necessary, and the result of discussion at the district school meeting, was the result of redistricting of the village, the erections, at once, of 7 new school houses in as many neighborhoods, and the surrender of the academy to a corporation called the Burlington Academy to be sustained by a charge for tuition on scholars. This system continued until 1849. In December of that year 5 districts of the village united to form a Union district. To this Union district the corporators surrendered the academy and now (1863) for 14 years the present plan has been in vogue, and gives good satisfaction to the parents and scholars who improve its advantages. The number of pupils under the corporation was from 30 to 50: under the Union it has been from 70 to 100. The building, a very fine one in 1820, centrally located, has answered all purposes to the present time. At the close of this unhappy civil war a new and more expensive building may be expected; and the culture there given to many youth of both sexes, will be remembered long after the academy, so called, shall have given place to its successor with new name and further promise of usefulness.

In the academy the question of separate or mixed schools, so often agitated, has been settled in favor of the latter. Under its earliest preceptor, good Master Caulkings, both sexes attended; yet a boy's school exclusively was the idea of its patrons when the district was divided, and as was supposed, a higher school instituted at the academy; but at present it embraces both sexes in the same school, to the eminent advantage of each.

## BURLINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

BY REV. JOHN K. CONVERSE.

The Burlington Female Seminary is believed to be the oldest and the first incorporated institution in the state for the exclusive education of young ladies.

It commenced its course of instruction in May, 1835, and received its charter from the state, Nov. 15, 1836. During the 27 years of its existence, it has received a liberal and well earned patronage, and had under its instruction more than 1600 pupils, from 19 different states, from Scotland and the Canadas, who are now found in almost every part of the world, filling all positions that woman can adorn with intelligence and virtue.

The seminary is situated on a gentle slope fronting towards Lake Champlain, distant about 100 rods. It has ample grounds, and is surrounded with evergreens and other native trees of luxuriant growth. Its location, in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages of New England, commanding, as it does, one of the richest and most picturesque views of the lake, its islands and the distant mountain scenery, is pleasant, and appropriate for a literary institution.

The course of study, drawn up mainly by the Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D., has special reference to method, adaptation and completeness.

About one-half or 800 of the alumnae, have finished the prescribed course, many of them in connection with music, drawing, painting, German or Italian.

Some facts connected with the starting of the seminary claim a brief notice. It commenced under difficulties.

The writer of this article began his labors as pastor of the First Calvinistic Congregational church in Burlington, in April, 1832. When he came to his field of labor, he was greatly surprised by one very singular fact, viz.: that Burlington, "the Queen city of the lake," with a population of 4,000 inhabitants, with large wealth and a good college in the place, *had not a student in college anywhere on earth*—not one. This, and some kindred facts, led the young pastor at once to resolve to use what influence he might have to advance the cause of common and higher education, and settled in his mind the conviction, that the work of a pastor comprises not only the spiritual, but also and equally the intellectual culture of his flock. He at once formed a plan of a school for the higher education of girls; explained his plan to leading men in the place who





had daughters to be educated; endeavored to convince them that some \$2,000 or \$3,000 that they were paying out to educate their daughters in expensive schools abroad, would go far towards sustaining a good school at home. The plan, however, met with little encouragement. The common reply was, that the thing proposed could not be done; that the college was suffering for want of material aid, and that if we could not sustain the college, we certainly could not sustain both the college and a seminary. Rev. Dr. James Marsh, then president of the university, was about the only man who encouraged the plan, believing that any enterprise that would rouse the attention to, and enlist the zeal of the community in the matter of education, would equally benefit the university. The plan of the pastor finding little encouragement, as has been stated, was dropped for the time, but by no means abandoned.

It must not be inferred from the facts above stated, that the good people of Burlington were deficient either in liberality or in their appreciation of good-learning. On the contrary, at the period referred to, in 1832 and 1833, they evinced their estimation of education by a subscription of some \$20,000 for the University of Vermont. In further explanation, it should be noticed that Burlington, being the principal port on Lake Champlain, early became an important commercial centre; wealth was rapidly acquired, and hence the energies of the people, and especially those of young men, were turned away from the gardens of literature and absorbed in the channels of commerce. Hence, none of her youth were found in the college. But this state of things was soon changed for the better.

Near the close of the next year (1834), the subject of establishing a seminary for the education of young ladies was revived and discussed. A fund of \$30,000 had just been raised by subscription for the college, and those who had opened their hearts in this good work, were willing to enjoy still further the luxury of doing good. The writer of this article, meanwhile, had had correspondence with Miss Mary C. Green, then of Windsor, with reference to taking charge, if the effort should be successful. The plan was again discussed with a few leading men who had daughters to be educated. On the 9th of March following, he also called a meeting at Col. Thomas's hotel, explained the object to the meeting when assembled, and presented facts to

show that the amount paid from Burlington for the education of daughters abroad, would sustain a good board of teachers at home. A committee was appointed to consider the subject and report. At an adjourned meeting, the committee made a favorable report, and the subject was taken up in good earnest. The large brick house of the late Hon. Wm. A. Griswold was chartered for the school, and funds were subscribed for erecting an additional building. The services of Miss Green were secured as preceptress—a lady who most happily combined a solid judgment and a large degree of executive energy with the accomplishments of a true woman. The school was opened in May, 1835. An ample charter was granted by the legislature, and the following named gentlemen were elected by the corporators the first board of trustees, viz.: Hon. Alvan Foote, N. B. Haswell, Esq., Jno. S. Potwin, Esq., Henry Mayo, Esq., Prof. Geo. W. Benedict, E. T. Englesby, Esq., George P. Marsh, Esq., Harry Bradley, Esq., Sion E. Howard, Esq., Udney H. Penniman, Esq., Samuel Dinsmore, Esq., Geo. B. Manser, Esq., Hon. Wm. A. Griswold. To the efficient action of this board of trustees and to the liberality and coöperation of a few other individuals, the seminary was greatly indebted for its prosperous beginning.

The seminary has no permanent funds. It has been sustained from the first by the income from tuition. In 1840 it was removed to its present site, in the buildings formerly erected by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins for his residence and for a theological seminary. The exact number of pupils it has had under its instruction can not be accurately stated, as no record of the attendance from 1841 to 1844 can be found. The records at hand show the names of 1600 or more.

#### TEACHERS.

The following is a list of the several teachers who have been employed in the different departments of instruction, from 1835 to '63. The figures denote the dates when they became connected with the seminary. A star marks the names of those deceased.

*Principals.*—Miss Mary C. Green,\* 1835; Miss Thirza Lee, 1841; Mrs. Martha O. Paine, 1842; Rev. J. K. Converse, 1844; Rev. B. W. Smith, associate principal, 1848.

*Teachers of the English and Latin Languages, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.*—Mr. Andrew Robertson. Miss Harriet N. Smith. Miss Mary D. Chase,\* Miss Mary A. Poor.



Miss Lucy Baldwin, Miss Adeline Prichard, Miss Sarah R. Chase, Miss Catharine Fleming, Miss Semantha Bascom, Miss Caroline Paine, Mr. Stephen W. Hitchcock,\* Miss Eliza Jane Hunt,\* Miss Sophia E. Barnard,\* Miss Loraine M. Gilbert, Miss Frances A. Hale, Miss Julia L. Chapman, Miss Roxa M. Champlin, Miss Dora L. Merrill, Miss Emily C. Sawyer.

*Teachers of French.*—Miss Lucie A. Mignault, Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Mr. Stephen W. Hitchcock,\* Miss Minerva A. Sawyer, Miss Frances A. Hale, Mrs. E. Jaquemart, Miss Jane Herbert, Miss Clara Stacy, Miss S. A. Higgs.

*Teachers of Piano and Vocal Music.*—Prof. T. F. Molt,\* 1835 to 1842; Miss Harriet Hosford, 1842; Miss Cornelia J. Hall, 1843; Miss Mary A. Bender; Miss Martha A. Williams, 1844; Prof. J. S. Moore, 1846; Mrs. C. F. Davey; Miss Mary A. Curtis, 1847; Prof. T. F. Molt,\* 1847; Prof. T. E. Molt, 1846; Miss Lizzie E. Converse; Prof. Herman F. Molt, 1856; Prof. W. W. Pattridge.

*Teachers of Drawing, &c.*—Prof. J. H. Hills, 1835; Mr. Henry Searle, Mrs. Theresa Bassett, Miss Omira B. Bottum, Miss Marion P. Hooker, Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes.

*Teachers of Oil Painting.*—Miss Marion P. Hooker, 1848; Miss Sarah J. Parker; Miss Harriet Kilburn; Mr. Isaac L. Williams, 1852; Miss Sarah E. Converse, 1853.

In addition to the above, a considerable number of pupils selected from the highest class, with regard to their scholarship, have been employed as assistant teachers in the English and Latin departments.

Here much might be justly said of the talents and earnest devotion of several whose names are found in the above list of teachers. But this is not the place to speak of the living. In respect to the dead, we may speak of their good works which follow them, and in which they still live in the memory and affections of hundreds whose minds were formed by their power.

#### *Miss Mary C. Green,*

The first principal of the seminary, was born in Windsor, in the year 1800. Of her parentage and childhood, we have no knowledge, but at an early age she evinced an unusual maturity of intellect. We are not informed at what school she pursued the higher studies. She began the work of teaching, which she loved, at an early age. She was the efficient principal of the seminary from its origin in 1835 to February,

1841, when she resigned her charge with a view to accepting an invitation from a friend to travel in Europe. In 1841 or 5, she married William E. Mayhew, Esq., a merchant of Baltimore, Md., who, in former years, had been a partner in trade with Mr. George Peabody, now the distinguished American banker, in London. Mrs. Mayhew died at Baltimore, in 1856, having adorned a useful life with the attainments of the scholar and the graces of the true christian.

#### *Miss Mary D. Chase*

Of Randolph, one of the first graduates of the seminary, became the head assistant teacher under Miss Green, about the year 1838. Miss Chase was a young lady of superior mind, accurate scholarship, and of most amiable spirit. But her course of usefulness was destined to be brief. A few months after entering upon her duties, she fell into a fatal decline and passed away, beloved and mourned by all who knew her.

"So fades the lovely, blooming flower,  
Frail, smiling solace of an hour."

#### *Prof. Theodore F. Molt*

Was born in Gschwend, in the kingdom of Wittemburg, Germany, Feb. 13th, 1795. His father, John Frederick Molt, was a member and officer in the Lutheran church, and for many years was organist in the church at Gschwend.

Mr. Molt received the elements of a good classical and mathematical education. But soon after he entered the university, he, either by enlistment or conscription, became a soldier in Bonaparte's army. He belonged to what was called the foreign department of the army. Though young he soon attracted the notice of his superiors, and was promoted to the place of accountant and assistant paymaster in his regiment.

When the battle of Waterloo was approaching, his regiment, then 30 miles distant on the frontier, was ordered to Waterloo. They reached Waterloo on the day of the battle, too late to participate in the strife, but not too late to survey that fatal field, strewn with the dead and dying—a scene which ever after lived in vivid remembrance in his mind.

He now returned home—chose music for his profession, and devoted himself to it with true German perseverance. He had received in his boyhood his first lessons from his father and from an older brother who was distinguished for his attainments in the "divine art." After leaving the army he be-





came, first, the pupil of Czerny—then of Moschelles in London. He also had the acquaintance and assistance of Beethoven, Frans Schubert and other distinguished pianists and composers.

Prof. Molt came to this country in 1823. Landing in Quebec, he found employment for some years, but preferring a location in the states, he came to Burlington in the fall of 1833, and commenced his labors as a teacher of piano music. Pupils in music were few—his prospects were discouraging, and in 1834, he had nearly decided to go elsewhere. But the writer of this article obtained for him a few pupils, and encouraged him to stay, by the hope that the *plan of establishing a seminary for young ladies would be soon realized*. On opening the school in May, 1835, he became the teacher of music, which place he filled with distinguished ability, with the exception of a short interval, until his death in 1856. By his ability as a teacher and his courteous bearing as a gentleman, he uniformly won the respect of his pupils.

Prof. Molt devoted himself with singular earnestness to his profession, giving lessons usually from 10 to 12 hours daily, and even then finding some hours to bestow on the musical works he was preparing for the press. His contributions to the science of music and of musical instruction, have been highly appreciated by professors in the art, especially his more recent works—*Progressive Lessons and Teacher's Guide*. The former has *no superior* as a work for beginners.

Prof. Molt's laborious life closed after a short illness Nov. 16, 1856.

*Stephen Washington Hitchcock,*

A very acceptable and successful teacher of the French language from November, 1846, to November, 1849, was a native of Mount St. Hillaire, Canada East. His earlier education was acquired in the best French schools in the province, and he was graduated at the University of Vermont. He was a fine scholar—an earnest christian, unassuming and genial in manners; a young man of great promise, and a favorite with all who knew him. On resigning his place in the seminary, he accepted an appointment from the trustees of Middlebury Female seminary as principal of that school. He commenced his labors in Middlebury in the spring of 1851. August 18th of that year, he was married to Miss Sophia C. Stevews, daughter of Henry Stevens, Esq., of Barnet (now of Burlington). Miss Stevens had been his pupil at Burlington. He was successful and much

beloved in his new field of labor. But his period of usefulness was short. In May, 1852, he was attacked with bleeding at the lungs, and it was soon apparent that he was a victim of consumption, which terminated his life in August, 1852. After his death his widow spent some 8 years in the Schools of Design in Paris and in Rome, and is now the wife of William Page, Esq., the artist and author of "Venus" which has been on exhibition recently in most of our cities.

*Miss Sophia E. Barnard,*

Whose name is starred in the list of teachers, was from Salisbury, Conn., and was one of the earliest graduates of the seminary. Her family, in her childhood, removed to Little Falls, N. Y. On the opening of the seminary, she was entered as a pupil. Some 6 years after finishing the course of study, she was invited to return as the head lady teacher. She taught 1 year, when she was suddenly called home by the illness of her affianced husband, a young physician of character, wealth and brilliant prospects. It was not expected that their marriage would be consummated for a year or two; but her intended husband, becoming suddenly worse—fearing that he should not survive and wishing to leave his estate to the object of his affections, he sent for her at midnight. At his house, and standing in her slippers at his bedside, she was married to him in presence of friends and an attorney who had been called in to make his last will. The young physician passed through the crisis of his disease and recovered, but his companion was spared to him but a few short years, when she was called to exchange the prospects of earth for the better portion in heaven. Miss Barnard was endowed with many personal attractions, and was a fine scholar and true woman.

*Miss Eliza Jane Hunt*

Filled the place of first lady teacher, for nearly four years from March, 1845. Miss Hunt was born in Bath, N. H., Aug. 28, 1824, where she spent the years of her childhood. Her parents subsequently removed to Haverhill, N. H., where she enjoyed the advantages of the academy in that place. Some of the higher studies in her course were pursued at Montpelier, under the direction of Mr. Calvin Pease, now Dr. Pease, and recently president of the University of Vermont. Miss Hunt excelled as a successful teacher. She was a lady of solid talents, good judgment and prudent deportment; accurate in scholar-





ship, gentle and lady-like in manners, but ever firm and decided for the right. She possessed a ready insight into character, and was seldom mistaken in her judgment. She also possessed that rare quality so essential to successful teaching, viz.: the power, not only to communicate her instructions with clearness, but also the power of following those instructions into the mind of the pupil, and seeing how they are received and deposited in that mind. The ability to do which is one of the highest qualifications of a teacher.

Miss Hunt was united in marriage with John B. Wheeler, Esq., of Burlington, eldest son of ex-president Wheeler, in October, 1852. Having adorned this new position with intelligence and the graces of a christian, for the space of 4 years, she departed this life Nov. 7th, 1856.

Of the 1600 pupils who have been connected with the seminary from its origin, 81 deaths are known to have occurred. The actual number of deaths is presumed to be near 100, as from the wide dispersion of the pupils, some deaths have probably occurred not known to the writer. The mortality therefore, in 27 years, would probably amount to only about 16 per cent.

One important fact we would here notice with devout gratitude to God. During the 17 years that the present principal has had charge of the seminary, with the *average* number of 29 boarders per quarter, there has never been a death among the boarders, nor has there ever been among us any epidemic, or prevalent disease, which is certainly an unusual exemption, and conclusive proof of the healthiness of our location.

The office of the principal has been filled in the order of time, as follows: Miss Mary C. Green, from May, 1835, to February, 1841; Miss Thirza Lee, from February, 1841, to February, 1842.

At this time the trustees and patrons of the school deemed it important that a gentleman should be placed at the head, and the Rev. Lyman Coleman was elected as principal. Mr. Coleman declined the appointment, and Mrs. Martha O. Paine was elected principal, February, 1842. On her resignation, in the spring of 1844, the exercises of the seminary were suspended until September of that year, when Rev. J. K. Converse, then pastor of the First Calvinistic Congregational church in Burlington, was elected principal by the trustees, and is still in charge of the institution.

The seminary, as has been remarked, has

never had any corporate fund. Soon after the present principal commenced his duties, he purchased the two right hand buildings (see plate), which had previously been rented for the school, investing therein some \$15,000. These two buildings have been well filled with pupils during his administration, until a few months since, when he sold the south, or right hand building, for other purposes. The seminary is now conducted in the large central building, which is most pleasantly situated and convenient in its arrangements. The number of pupils is limited to 40, one-half of whom can be accommodated with residence and board in the family of the principal, where they will be under the constant care of the teachers, in respect to morals, manners, and mental culture, and enjoy all the comforts and kind attentions of a pleasant home.

In reviewing the years the writer has spent in charge of this institution, he feels he has not labored in vain, and the present and future well-being of his many hundred pupils will ever be near his heart, and remembered at that throne where alone such remembrance can be availing.

In the state of society which exists among us, it is the peculiar privilege of an American to win his way by the culture and use of his own powers, with the certainty, that success will wait on real merit. And this is as true of the *young woman* as of the *young man*. Wealth and family have great weight in the start of both, but in the long run, superior intellectual and moral worth will win, no matter what may have been the disadvantages of the possessor, provided the resolution to be true to one's self comes not too late. While looking over the names of those who have been under my instruction, I see many happy illustrations of this remark. During the last 17 years the seminary has assisted 81 young ladies to an education by waiting on them, on *certain conditions*, for the whole or a portion of their bills, until they could earn the means of cancelling them, after completing the course of study. The obligations assumed by such pupils, with a few exceptions, have been honorably met. And those thus aided, as compared with others, have generally excelled in earnest application, and are now seen to occupy some of the highest stations of influence and usefulness. In a large number of cases, it is not the advantages of birth or fortune that have decided the destiny of my pupils, or have given them the stations they now hold, but it was education, culture, character.



## YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

The Young Ladies' school on Locust street, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Worcester, principals, was commenced by Mrs. Worcester, then Miss Catharine Fleming, in March, 1845.

It was continued by her after her marriage with Mr. Worcester, then pastor of the Calvinistic Congregational church in Burlington; and in 1855, Mr. Worcester, having resigned his pastoral charge, became a principal teacher in the school.

Receiving but a limited number of pupils, the school has seldom been able to accommodate all applicants, and was never in more flourishing condition than at present.

The school is furnished with apparatus for experimental illustrations in natural philosophy and chemistry, and much attention is given to instruction in mental and moral science.

The instructors at this date (March, 1862), are Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Worcester, principals; Mlle. L. Eugenie Gangloff, Miss Kate Fessenden, Miss Lydia L. Hodges, and Miss Julia Fleming, in the literary department, and Messrs. T. E. Molt and S. C. Moore, in music.

## THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

BY REV. B. W. SMITH.

The Young Ladies' seminary, conducted by Rev. and Mrs. B. W. Smith, occupies the building and grounds formerly occupied by the Burlington Female seminary, situated at the south end of Church street, retired from the noise and bustle of the business part of the town, and yet within five minutes' walk of the heart of the village. It opened its first session in September, 1860, and from that time to the present has enjoyed a fair amount of patronage from the citizens of the town and state, and from other states and Canada.

There is also connected with the institution, a department for the education of lads and young men who may wish to prepare themselves for mercantile and other business, or for college, which has also been well attended. In the latter department the pupils attend mostly as day scholars; a few, however, have been accommodated with rooms and board.

There are connected with the institution 6 able and experienced teachers. The department of French being under the instruction of a lady of Parisian birth and education, and that of piano music, of Prof. T. E. Molt, who has been a most successful teacher for the last 15 or 20 years.

## CHURCH HISTORY.

## CONGREGATIONALIST IN BURLINGTON.

BY REV. A. FLEMING.

From 1783 to 1800 the population of Burlington had increased from about 40 persons to 600; and in the year 1800 there were 6 stores in town—but there was no minister settled until 1810, and no house of worship erected until 1812. Previous to the year 1800, the privileges of public worship were but rarely enjoyed, even by the few who desired them, from the occasional ministrations of itinerant missionaries and other transient preachers of various sorts.

It appears, however, that about the close of the year 1799, the village took a new and vigorous start in growth and prosperity, and a commendable degree of public spirit was awakened among the leading men of the place for promoting public interests, which had been hitherto neglected. Among these were the institution of public worship, and the practical inauguration of the university which had been chartered and located here by the state. In Aug. 1799, the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders was released from his pastoral charge in Vergennes, and as soon as this was known in Burlington, some of its leading men took measures to have him remove to this place, for the double purpose of preaching stately to the people, and of attempting to get the university into practical operation. He was engaged to preach stately for \$400 per annum, besides whatever he should obtain for his services as an instructor. He removed hither and began his labors in November of that year, preaching in the Court house on the sabbath, and instructing a few pupils in his own house, at first as a preparatory school. In 1800 he was elected president of the university, but was its sole instructor for some time. His salary for preaching was raised, the first year altogether voluntarily, but after that by a town tax for \$200, and \$200 by voluntary subscription. In this way was public worship supported until 1810. From the minutes of a town meeting is taken the following extract:

"Voted, to raise \$200 on the grand list of 1799, to be paid in grain, beef, pork, butter or cheese, to be delivered to the minister who shall be hired in Burlington for the year ensuing, at his dwelling house in Burlington, on or before the 25th day of December next."

In 1805 a petition was presented to the selectmen, to warn a town meeting in reference to building a meeting house and supporting "social and public worship," agree-





able to the form and effect of the statute entitled "An act for the support of the gospel," passed Oct. 26, 1797. The meeting was held, and under the act referred to, the inhabitants of the town formed themselves into a society by the name of the First society for social and public worship in the town of Burlington. Hitherto they had done this informally as a town; now the town was organized as a parish, for the purpose specified. In 1809 this society took measures to have a meeting house built, but this was never done by that society.

In the year 1805 also, was formed another important organized body, namely: the First Christian church ever formed in this town. On the 21st of February of that year, 14 persons, members of churches chiefly in Connecticut, met at the house of Moses Catlin, and after a repeated perusal of articles of faith and a form of church covenant, prepared by Rev. President Sanders, agreed to enter into covenant with God and one another, as a church of Christ, and in testimony thereof signed the articles and covenant. On the 23d, immediately after sermon, the articles and covenant were read, and assent to them being continued, they were publicly declared, by Pres't Sanders, to be a regular church of the Lord Jesus Christ, established in Burlington. This is the same church now known, by way of distinction from another which was formed 5 years afterwards, by the name of the First Calvinistic Congregational church in Burlington. The names of its original members are these: Ebenezer Lyman, Daniel Coit, Ozias Buel, Daniel C. Sanders, Abigail Catlin, Sarah Atwater, Anna Lyman, Nancy Sanders, Amelia Tuttle, Abigail Buel, Mirriam Whetmore, Clarissa Lyman, Lucinda Catlin. Of these Mrs. Clarissa Lyman is the only one now living (March, 1863). Rev. President Sanders was elected their moderator and clerk, and served as such until their first pastor was ordained. The church thus organized, enjoyed the ministrations of Pres't Sanders and others, in common with the inhabitants of the town who chose to do so. But it does not appear that the church had any voice in the choice of the minister to be hired. But here it should be noted, however, that in an unsuccessful attempt to settle a minister in 1806, and again in 1810, the church had a separate vote in the matter, and the concurrence of both the church and the society was evidently understood to be necessary for the settlement of a minister.

Besides the preaching of Pres't Sanders,

who officiated steadily until 1807, the Rev. Sam'l Williams, L.L. D., also preached, more or less, in the years 1807 and 1808, while here superintending the publication of the second edition of his *History of Vermont*—and in 1809, Rev. Willard Preston and Rev. Amariah Chandler, then licentiates, also labored here, very much to the acceptance of the church, but declined being candidates for settlement. As the fruit of their labor under God, the church received its first increase in August of this year—an addition of 10 persons—9 of them by a profession of faith and 1 by letter from another church. The whole number of the church was now 21—3 of the original number having died.

At this point of the history, it may be proper to remark that two parties had been growing and were now grown to maturity among the people, respecting the doctrines and the preaching of the gospel. The one was the "liberal party" so called by themselves, who had a strong aversion to the strict doctrines and manner of religious life so characteristic of the early times in New England, and who preferred instead "moral preaching" in which the puritanic doctrines of grace should be ignored. The other party was the orthodox, or Calvinistic party, so called in the language of that day. The church mostly were of this party, and also a respectable minor part of the society who sympathized with the church and adhered to its fortunes. The preaching and influence of Pres't Sanders undoubtedly fostered the liberal party rather than the other, although he was a member of the church and had subscribed to its articles of faith, which were substantially, though not fully and explicitly on all points, Calvinistic. And until 1809, when Messrs. Preston and Chandler preached here, there was very little preaching and ministerial influence of a kind to foster the orthodox, or as sometimes called the "Connecticut party." Hence the Liberal party, now known as the Unitarians, became decidedly the greatest in number, means and popular influence.

Sometime in the fall of 1809, these two parties had their two candidates for settlement—Mr. Samuel Clark, Jr., from Massachusetts, was the favorite of the Unitarian party, as now we may call it; and Mr. Daniel Haskel, from Connecticut, the preferred candidate of the Calvinistic party. The latter, as the evidence seems to us to indicate, was engaged by the authority of the proper committee; the other by some individuals con-





nected with the liberal party. However that may be, Mr. Clark came first and began to preach, and soon after Mr. Haskell came.

On the 1st day of January, 1810, after Mr. Clark had finished his time of probation, the society met in the Court house to deliberate and vote on the question of settling Mr. Clark as their minister. The church met at the same time by themselves for the same purpose. A decided majority of the society voted to settle Mr. Clark; but the majority of the church declined to have him settled over them as their pastor. Mr. Clark intimated his readiness to be settled if the church were united with the society in the call, otherwise he declined. Here was a difficulty; but it was speedily surmounted by the expedient of dissolving the old society and forming a new one, on the entirely voluntary principle of the adherents and friends of Mr. Clark; and also forming a new church for him (which was done at the time of his ordination), on the basis of the same articles and church covenant on which the first church had been formed in 1805.

The minority of the society also formed themselves into a new society, and took the name of the First Calvinistic Congregational society in Burlington. By them, at their first meeting, Mr. Haskell was adopted as their candidate for settlement; and after preaching the usual period of probation was unanimously elected by them in concurrence with the church. An ecclesiastical council was forthwith convened from the ministers and churches in the vicinity, and Mr. Haskell was regularly ordained to the christian ministry and installed as pastor of the church and minister of the society, April 10, 1810.

Mr. Clark was ordained on the 19th of the same month by a council—all from Massachusetts, save one minister from Rockingham, Vt. The two societies and their ministers very wisely and amicably divided between them the public right of land given by charter to the minister first settled in town.

Mr. Haskell and his people worshiped in the Court house at such times and hours of the day as they could find it unoccupied; and afterwards, by leave of the corporation, in the chapel of the college. In 1812 the first house of worship in town was erected by this church and society and dedicated to the worship of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. It was consumed by fire, kindled by an incendiary, on the morning of June 23d, 1839, and replaced by the present edifice, dedicated April 14, 1842.

Mr. Haskell was elected to the presidency of the university in 1821, and was dismissed from his pastoral charge June 22, 1822, in order to enter on the duties of that office. He was a man and a minister eminently fitted for the times and the place and work to which he was called in Burlington. His learning was deep and extensive, chiefly in the region of metaphysical philosophy; his theology was of the old school, consistently held, clearly expressed, and constantly inculcated in his preaching; his influence among his people and in the community was sedate, kindly and conciliating; and ultimately he secured not only the esteem of his people, but even the respect of the enemies of the cause which he upheld.

During the pastorate of Mr. Haskell the church increased in number from 21 to 91; and, what was of more consequence, by his preaching was well grounded and built up in the faith, and established in the knowledge and acknowledgment of the evangelical system of divine truth and grace.

[For further biography of Mr. Haskell see biographies of the presidents of the university by Prof. Clark.—*Ed.*]

The second pastor of this church was the Rev. Willard Preston, who was installed Aug. 22, 1822.

The third pastor of the church was the Rev. Reuben Smith, installed May 3, 1826. During his ministry numerous conversions took place in the congregation, and the church was increased in number and piety.

The fourth pastor of the church was Rev. John K. Converse, installed Aug. 8, 1832; during whose pastorate a portion of the church were set off and formed into a new church (the church in Winooski).

The fifth pastor of the church was the Rev. John H. Worcester, installed March 10, 1847.

The sixth pastor of the church was Rev. Spencer Marsh, ordained and installed Nov. 6, 1855. Mr. Marsh was dismissed from his pastoral office Feb. 8, 1860.

The seventh pastor of the church is Rev. Eldridge Mix, installed Sept. 4, 1862.

In 1860, a new congregational church and society were formed in this place, chiefly of members of this church and society. The Third Congregational church was organized on sabbath, Nov. 4, 1860; and on Dec. 26 the Rev. George B. Safford was settled over them.

The whole number of those who, by a hopeful conversion and public profession of faith, have united with the church since it was formed in the year 1805 is 612. The present membership (1861) is 311, about 200 of



whom are resident members. The Third Congregational church number 320.

#### UNITARIANISM IN BURLINGTON.

*Commemorative Sermon—Half Century—  
April 29, 1860.*

BY REV. JOSHUA YOUNG.

"Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors."—JOHN, iv, 38.

\* \* \* \* \*

At the coming in of the present century, the religious affairs of Burlington, but a small place of 200 or 300 souls, were in a very unsettled state. It was in this respect, as a frontier town, many of its early settlers being either indisposed or indifferent to religious institutions; preaching rarely enjoyed, and the sabbath, too often, only a day of relaxation. Some of the inhabitants, however, who had been brought up in a different state of things, and taught to respect religion, were very unwilling to be shut out from religious privileges, and therefore made efforts to secure in part the performance of religious worship on Sunday.

They first commenced with the reading of a printed sermon, which was approved of and well attended. About this time it was understood that the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders had closed his engagement at Vergennes, and was at liberty to preach wherever his services might be requested. Immediately on ascertaining this, David Russell, Esq., and Dr. John Pomeroy—most honorable names intimately associated with the beginning and growth both of this town and this society—rode to Vergennes and engaged him to preach at Burlington, holding themselves personally responsible for the payment of his salary. Afterwards, being chosen first president of the University of Vermont, then just coming into life, he became for a time a stated minister in town, and regularly officiated in the Court house, there being no house of worship in the place.

Dr. Sanders' first introduction to Burlington was, I am informed, a sermon which he preached by request on the death of Gen. Washington, soon after that national bereavement in December, 1799. One who heard that discourse is still a member\* of our congregation, and gives his recollections of it as a lad, impressed by its eloquence and solemnity. The text was from Deut., 34th chap., 70th verse: "His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated;" and the ob-

ject of the sermon was to portray by a comparison of the lives of Moses and Washington, the manner in which the Infinite Disposer of events controls the affairs of nations, by his direction of the lives of individuals.

From an examination of the first records of the town, it appears that in June, 1805, the 5th day of the month, more than 7 of the substantial freeholders of Burlington joined in petition to Geo. Robinson, town clerk, to warn a meeting of the inhabitants of said town, for the purpose of forming themselves into a society for social and public worship, agreeable to the form and effect of the statute, entitled "An act for the support of the gospel," passed Oct. 26, 1797.

This petition was signed by Wm. C. Harrington, Lyman King, Osias Buell, Arza Crane, Elnathan Keyes, Moses Catlin, David Russell, James Sawyer, Saml. Hickok, John Pomeroy, Horace Loomis.

Accordingly, the people met without distinction of opinions, and voted unanimously to form themselves into a society by the name of the First society for social and public worship in the town of Burlington; and the society was formed.

Nearly four years passed over, and the next public record of ecclesiastical affairs is the 7th article in the warning of the annual town meeting for March 20, 1809. In this interval, however, in the year 1807, Dr. Saml. Williams of Rutland, a graduate from Harvard college, and for some time a lecturer on natural philosophy to that institution, came to Burlington for the purpose of superintending the publication of his *History of Vermont*, and while here, preached in the Court house, and was a member of Dr. Pomeroy's family.

At the town meeting mentioned above, i. e., in the year 1809, it was voted that a committee of five be chosen for the purpose of fixing on a place for building a meeting house; and Daniel Farrand, Stephen Pearl, Moses Robinson and David Russell were elected that committee, who reported at an adjourned meeting held about 2 weeks afterwards, that they "had taken the subject into consideration, and agreed to recommend to the town a piece of ground lying on the south side of the new road called College street, leading from the front of the college to the Court House square, east of the road called Middle street (now Willard street), leading south from Pearl street to the turnpike road (now Main street), for said purpose." The report was accepted, and a

\*Hon. Charles Adams, since died, having departed this life Jan. 13, 1862.





committee of seven raised to make and receive proposals to draft a plan for a building to be erected immediately.

But on that beautiful hill-side, no church steeple yet points to heaven. The effort failed, and all we know from the town records of the how and the wherefore is just nothing. Only it is written that in about 3 weeks after the building committee was appointed, an adjourned meeting to hear the proceedings of the committee met, and immediately dissolved, and in about as many weeks more, that is, on the last Monday in May, 1809, assembled again, and immediately adjourned without day.

The explanation of the mystery is, in brief, that the slumbering lion of theology waked up, and the growls of religious controversy began to be heard. Hitherto the inhabitants of the town had acted together without any clashing of different opinions on matters of religious belief; but the dividing day had come.

A separation took place; but to tell you all the circumstances connected with it, as I learn them from the written statement of the dead, and from the lips of the living, who remember those days, would be to misappropriate the calm of this sacred day to a recital of the angers and strifes; the deceptions and the meannesses of sectarian controversy.

But to proceed, in January, 1810, articles of association, whereby a very large majority of the male inhabitants of the town formed themselves into a society by the name of the First Congregational society, in the town of Burlington, were adopted in public meeting; a call was given to Mr. Saml. Clark, who had been preaching in town for some time a few Sundays by invitation, to be their gospel minister.

Just 50 years ago, this month of April, on Thursday, the 19th day of the month, the people of Burlington, favorable to liberal sentiments in religion, were assembled in the Court house (a wooden structure afterwards burned down, but then occupying the same piece of ground on which now stands the more substantial edifice by that name), to induct into office the man they had chosen to be their christian teacher and guide, Mr. Saml. Clark, where, only 9 days before, the Calvinistic party of seceders had with eager haste ordained another minister; designing, it is said, in military phrase, to steal a march on the liberals in order to invest in their

man, Mr. Danl. Haskel, afterwards 3d president of the University of Vermont, the right of 320 acres of land which was granted by charter to the first settled minister. On this account very great excitement prevailed at the time, feeling was intense, the very children partook of the agitation, and held disputes; but the difficulty was at length satisfactorily adjusted by a vote of the town appraising the lots and dividing them into three parts, giving the same sum of \$1,000 to each of the ministers, and funding the other third, the income from which to be shared by the two societies equally.

The services on the occasion of Mr. Clark's ordination were of an able and interesting character, and were published. The Rev. Wm. Emerson, pastor of the First church in Boston, and father, I believe, of the distinguished Ralph Waldo Emerson, preached the sermon, the subject of which was *Posthumous Beneficence*, and the text the words of Peter in his 2d epistle, i, 5. "Moreover, I will endeavor that ye may be able after my decease to have these things always in remembrance." The charge was given by the Rev. Sam'l Whiting of Rockingham, Vt., and the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris of Dorchester, Mass., extended the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Clark's salary was \$550, and for 12 years, with little or no interruption, he served this society. He died on Wednesday, May 2, 1827, having five years previously resigned his pastoral office in consequence of an attack of pulmonary disease, which finally terminated his life. He was buried on Friday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from his late residence, and on the succeeding Sunday Mr. Geo. G. Ingersoll, his successor in office, preached a funeral sermon, in which, at some length, he spoke of his life and character.

From a communication by the same to the *Northern Sentinel*, we extract:

"Mr. Clark was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1782, and graduated at Harvard college in 1805.

In respectful remembrance it may be truly said, as a kind and faithful husband and parent, his loss will be deeply felt: as a sincere and generous friend he will be long recollected; as a citizen he was ever prepared and willing to be useful. Mr. Clark possessed a fair understanding and a warm and feeling heart. He was distinguished by a cheerful temper and a disposition to look on life in its brightest light.

Unreserved in daily intercourse, of no one could it be more properly said, that his words were 'the index





of his mind.' He was independent in his judgments and fearless in his declarations, and, though unpretending in manner, he was firm in the support of what he felt to be right. These traits of character were not only exhibited in his private life but they entered into and distinctly marked his duties as a minister of the gospel, for his religious views were cheering and consolatory, and he was decided in asserting and defending them. His faith was enlightened and liberal, and his charity, that virtue which is higher than faith, was a truly christian charity, for he earnestly desired the happiness and salvation of all of his fellow-beings.

"In his last sickness he was more than patient, he was cheerful, he spoke of his departure freely and calmly; he had no fears of death, and when at last death came on him it came as a quiet sleep."

The house we occupy, our goodly temple, was built, as the chiseled stone in the front wall of the tower tells us, in the year 1816. Immediately after the ordination of two ministers in town, there being but one public room convenient for a place of worship, the question inevitably came up, which society shall have the use of the Court house? or what portion of time shall each one have it in turn?

Various efforts were made towards a peaceful and handy decision of the question, and failed, till finally the stronger party, and we think, the right party, that is the society which had the right on their side, took the matter in hand, and passed in a meeting the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, *Every* pacific measure has been proposed by the society to bring the respective claims of the two societies to an equitable adjustment, which has been opposed and neglected by the Calvinistic society, therefore

"Resolved, That in future this society will assert their right to use the Court house upon all public religious occasions without any accountability to any of the members of the Calvinistic society.

"Resolved, That the above resolution is founded in right, legal, moral and religious, and that this society will support the same"—and they did.

In those days, I am told, men were very early at meeting, and came *prepared*. Not, I fear, in a very meek and quiet spirit, nor having on that armor which the apostle describes; but the times were trying and our fathers were in earnest.

At a meeting of the society, convened April

22, 1815, Mr. Ebenezer J. Englesby introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, It is understood that a number of the First Congregational society have purchased five acre lot, No. 17, for the purpose of erecting a meeting house thereon for the use of this society, have generously subscribed a large sum for the purpose of building said meeting house, therefore

"Resolved, That this society agree that the said five acre lot, No. 17, shall be the place for setting a meeting house for said society, and that the subscribers for the same be requested to proceed and build said meeting house by subscription, in such manner as they shall judge most convenient for the accomodation of the society and under such regulations as they may agree upon among themselves."

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The house was built at the cost, including bell, clock and organ,\* of about \$23,000, and, with but little change in the interior, is the commodious, pleasant and chaste building we are assembled in to-day.

It was dedicated Thursday, Jan. 9, 1817, by appropriate solemnities. Introductory prayer was offered, and scripture read by the pastor of the society. A hymn prepared by Deacon Jacob Williams, a member of the society, was sung. Dedicatory prayer was made by John Foster, D. D. of Brighton, Mass., and Rev. John Pierce. Afterward Dr. Pierce of Brookline, Mass. (under whom Mr. Clark early studied for the ministry), preached a sermon from Psalm xciii, 5—"Holiness becometh thy house O Lord forever."

The original dedicatory hymn (by Jacob Williams), was as follows:

Great God, we enter this thy house;

This long wished for day with joy we see,  
That we may pay our grateful vows,

And dedicate this house to thee.

Thy providential smiles, O Lord.

Have crowned our work with good success;

By thy Almighty name adored—

That name we'll never cease to bless.

Continue still thy presence here.

Make this the place of thine abode,

Whilst we, with filial love, draw near

To thee, our Father and our God.

\*One of the largest and finest organs in the country has of late been put into this church. "It contains 1700 pipes, being 300 more than the organ in St. Paul's, London. By touching one key in this instrument, 34 pipes can be sounded at one time, and 340 pipes by one grasp of chords."—*Ed.*



May thy pure precepts be our guide ;  
 All errors shunned with cautious care ;  
 No doctrines taught by human pride,  
 Can with thy holy word compare,  
 But that religion from above,  
 Taught by thy son, our sovereign Lord,  
 Replete with peace, and truth, and love,  
 Claims all our reverence and regard.

May charity and love appear  
 In all we say, in all we do,  
 Thus prove our faith in thee sincere  
 And not a vain, an empty show.

May generations far remote,  
 Within these walls thy praise proclaim,  
 By purity of life support  
 The honor of the christian name.

May this church, still owned by thee,  
 When Christ appears a second time,  
 From every spot or blemish free  
 Appear with lustre all divine.

For nearly two years previous to the resignation of Mr. Clark, whose failing health disabled him to perform the duties of the pulpit, it had been occupied by a young man born in Boston, July 4th, 1796, and graduated at Harvard college, 1815. The same, whose name was Geo. Goldthwait Ingersoll, was ordained the second minister of this society, on the 30th day of May, 1822. He has written of that day that the weather was fine, the house uncommonly full; the services of very high order; the ordaining counsel dined at Howard's. Pres't Haskel asked the blessing, Rev. Mr. Johnston of Williston returned thanks.\*

The ordaining prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Bancroft; sermon was preached by Rev. President Kirkland of the university at Cambridge, Mass., and Rev. Wm. Ware, Rev. Samuel Ripley, Rev. Converse Francis, Rev. Charles Brooks and Rev. Dr. Thayer performed the other parts; all which coming from such men must indeed have been of a "high order."

Of the faithful and efficient ministry of Dr. Ingersoll\* to this society, continued through 22 years of arduous labor, till his health broke down, it is not my purpose to speak at length.

The limits of this discourse will not allow; and some years hence it will be the more appropriate time for some one standing in this pulpit, to portray his genial disposition, his brilliant talents, his christian

\* Rev. G. G. Ingersoll, D. D. was born in Boston, July 4th, 1796; graduated at Harvard college, 1815; began to preach Sept. 20, 1820; settled at Burlington, May 30, 1822; resigned his charge, March 31, 1844; preached his farewell, June 2, 1844.

character, and his useful life not yet ended, but still prolonged and still devoted to the service of God, and human happiness.

Of only two things in his ministry may I allow myself to speak, and even then I can but allude to. I mean the institution of the Sunday school, which was established by him in this parish in May, 1828; and the Parish library, originally known as the Religious Book society, whose first meeting was called at his instance, and whose noble object he did every thing in his power to promote. Of no one's labors more than of his, is our present valuable collection of nearly 900 volumes of good and standard books, the fruit, and how wholesome fruit, how refreshing and invigorating to both mind and heart it is, the many who visit that library from week to week, know full well!

Of the Sunday school, Dr. Ingersoll thus spoke in his farewell sermon, which I may say in passing, no one can read without admiration for the earnestness and fidelity of the ministry it brought to a close.

"When I first came to you" (I quote his sermon), "there was no Sunday school attached to the society; indeed the present system of Sunday schools had but partially gone into operation in our land. For some time after my settlement, I felt inadequate to bear the burden which such an institution would impose. But becoming more and more convinced of the need of some such public religious instruction for the children of the society, I undertook the performance of the duty myself. For some years I was sole instructor of the Sunday school, and, though it was not large, the business of instructing them, came at the close of the afternoon service after the fatigues of the day; still I found in this matter my pleasure in my duty. Some of the happiest moments of my ministerial engagements were thus spent."

Referring to the Parish library, he says: "In the establishment and progress of this I have ever taken as deep and uninterrupted interest. It was one of my earliest movements for the increase of religious knowledge among churches, and the diffusion of correct views of our religious faith among others. . . . In order to make this institution productive of still greater good, I proposed to hold, in connection with it, monthly religious meetings for the edification of all who wished to attend. These meetings were held in the church, during the summer, in the afternoon, and during the winter, in the evening, at my house, the





exercises at such times being prayer, a written essay, and familiar religious discussions." "And," he says, finally: "if there be any one thing more than another in connection with which I would have my name remembered among you, it is the Parish library."

May I here propose to you, my brethren, a suggestion, made to me by another, that, by a vote in the next parish meeting, you inscribe on that monument of a good and faithful minister's service to you, the name of the "Ingersoll Library."

I make a single quotation more from the same sermon: "Of the 75 parishoners," he writes, "who first joined in the call given me to settle here, only 15 are now recorded on the list. . . . How many hands once reached out to me for friendly grasp, have long since mouldered to dust! How many voices which once spoke to me the cheering welcome, have long since been hushed in the repose of the grave! The fathers, Williams, Reed, Farrand, Curtis, Sawyer, Hollister, Rice, Russell, Pomeroy, I miss your venerable forms from the seats you once so constantly filled. The mothers in Israel whom I approached in filial reverence—you are no longer here. The friends whose matured life and powers gave a present stability to our pastoral connection, and a promise of a long continued support—I look in vain for many of you today."

The Fathers. I would, my hearers, that with a few words proper and fit for each I could call them up before you, for good and true men I am sure they were. Liberal christianity in Burlington need not be ashamed of its ancestors. But how can I speak of men who were carried to their graves before I was born? or while my infancy and youth were passing far from here? The very mention of their names, however, will bring them to the minds and hearts of some of you, and they will walk before you as in other days, or sit beside you here. Yes, I know not what tender recollections it will awaken.

Very briefly I can speak of them, and only as I know them from an examination of the church and parish records, and from the recollections of one\* who has kindly permitted me to read his MSS. sketch of the men who were his friends and companions when he was young.

Among the oldest inhabitants of Burlington who were members of this society, Ste-

\*Late Hon. Charles Adams.

phen Pearl and Phineas Loomis stand first. Younger men were Sam. Hitchcock, and Daniel Farrand, and Luther and Horace Loomis, sons of Phineas Hitchcock and Farrand, were among the most distinguished lawyers of Vermont, and took high rank among its cultivated citizens. Mr. Farrand was for some time judge of the supreme court, and the chief speaker in behalf of the liberal cause on all occasions. Of Horace Loomis, the venerable man of 85 years, who still retains the interest of his younger and more vigorous days in the society; of him, of our respect and our love for him another occasion must speak. Of Luther Loomis, all say he was a genuine and noble man. Strong in body, he was stronger in nature, intellect, and second to none in execution of purpose and energy of life.\*

Companion of these was Dr. John Pomeroy, a leading physician and surgeon in this part of the state for over 40 years. He was an ardent lover and promoter of knowledge and of every useful improvement, and was for many years a member of the corporation of the university in this place, and a professor in its medical department. Indeed he was an enthusiast in any good work, and was a unitarian of the most thorough kind and foremost among the friends of the cause.†

Deacon Jacob Williams, author of the dedicatory hymn, "sedate, thoughtful and profound" (says the MSS. from which I quote), he felt that life was a great service. When the hour of death came it found him ready to depart, and cheerful in the prospect of a higher life. Like "a granite column standing in some shady grove where the flowers fill the soul with delight, he gave solemnity and yet a pleasing dignity to all around him." In manners a gentleman of the old school, in acts a practical philanthropist, his

\*Mr. Loomis was born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1798. His father, Phineas Loomis came to Burlington when Luther was 7 years old. He lived 65 years, and was identified with all the public enterprises of his town—as director of the Burlington bank from the act of incorporation to the time of his death; as a prominent member of the Champlain Steam Navigation company, and as one of the 3 original purchasers of the property at Winooski falls (Colchester), owned by the Burlington Mill company, and had his practical good sense manifest the operations of the company, it would have escaped the disasters which finally overwhelmed it. One year, 1816, he represented Burlington in the state legislature, his first and only connection with politics. He died June 22, 1844.

†*Ut insignis virtute ac meritis.*

†Obituary, published at the time of his death, writer unknown: In this town, on the 19th inst. (Feb. 1844), Dr. John Pomeroy, aged nearly 79 years. Dr. Pomeroy was one of our oldest inhabitants, and one among the early settlers of the town. He was born in Middleboro, Mass., on the 9th April, 1764. His early advantages for an education were limited to the opportunities afforded by the common winter school, and occasional assistance of the





life was a demonstration of his faith, and his morning prayer was for strength to live devoted to the will of his Maker. He passed away almost at the hour when our house was dedicated.

And then there was Deacon David Russell, a soldier of the revolution, whose venerable form (he died in 1843 at the age of 86), had been long associated in this community with all civil gatherings, social meetings and religious services, and was met in your streets even to the last.\* He died at Governor's

parish minister. When but a lad of 16 years of age, he enlisted and served three months as a soldier at West Point, in the latter part of the Revolution. He studied Physic with Dr. Bradish, in Cummington, Mass., and in 1787 established himself at Cambridge, in this state; was married in 1789, and in 1792 after a successful practice at Cambridge, perceiving the superior advantages offered by the location of this town, he removed here with his family, and occupied for some months a log cabin then standing partly in what is now called Pearl street. The first brick house erected in this town was built by him in 1796, on Water street, which continued to be his family residence to the time of his decease. For more than 5 years previous to his death he was the subject of a nervous disease, which during that whole period made him the object of the most constant and tender care as a patient. Dr. Pomeroy was the leading physician and surgeon in this part of the state, for over 40 years, and retired from practice some 10 years since, with the reputation of a devoted, enterprising and successful practitioner. His practice was characterized by directness, simplicity and originality, and to save his patient from every pang not unavoidable, was with him an object of deep solicitude. A history of his surgical cases particularly, and his mode of treating wounds, would, we are confident, suggest some important hints for the benefit of mankind. He was an ardent lover and promoter of knowledge, and of every useful improvement; was for many years a member of the corporation of the university in this place, and a professor in its medical department. He had long been an open professor of the christian religion, and entertained a strong and lively sense of the importance of the change of worlds. His sensibilities were more than ordinarily affected by the approach of that event. Never doubting the justice and mercy of God as revealed in his works and word, but believing that our state in another life, depended upon the fidelity with which we discharged our duties here, he often expressed his fears for his own deficiencies and unworthiness. Doubt and fear are, with him, now dissipated, and the great realities which he looked forward to with so much interest and solicitude, are his — and we humbly trust that his sympathies, which always made him alive to every thing which is good here, will in their now fuller exercise, render him happy in the other world.

\*The following reminiscences of his useful life are taken from an obituary notice published at the time of his death in the village paper, by whom written, I have been unable to ascertain: Mr. Russell after leaving the army of the Revolution, in which he had been early engaged, came to this state previous to its being admitted into the Union. In 1783, he engaged with and entered into the printing business at Bennington, with Anthony Haswell, Esq., under whose auspices during that year the *Vermont Gazette* (a paper still published by the descendants of Mr. Haswell) was established, strongly advocating the claims of Vermont previous to her admission into the Union. In 1784 the legislature of this state established five post offices, one at Bennington, one at Rutland, one at Brattleboro, one at Windsor, and one at Newbury. Mr. Haswell, the senior partner in the concern was appointed post master general, Mr. Russell discharging its duties. Upon the admission of Vermont into the Union in 1791, the post offices in this state became a part of the establishment under the control of the general government, and Mr. Russell was appointed post master at Bennington. He continued in that office until he was appointed collector of customs for the dis-

trict of Vermont, when in 1797 he removed to Burlington, and entered upon the duties of his office, and continued therein until superseded by Dr. Jabez Penniman. Mr. Russell was at an early day appointed agent for the erection of the first college building for the University of Vermont, and a description of this beautiful edifice may be found in the late edition of Thompson's *Gazetteer of Vermont*, many of the old inhabitants of Burlington can bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity in its erection by Mr. Russell, amid many difficulties and pecuniary losses to himself. He afterwards for a long period officiated as a faithful civil magistrate, and for a number of years he was clerk of the supreme court for Chittenden county. Mr. Russell was a decided and sincere friend of religion; he early exerted himself in the establishment of its institutions in this town, and was not only a constant worshiper, but for some years officiated as deacon in the Unitarian church with which he was connected.

\*This obituary notice was written by George G. Ingersoll, D. D., his pastor, and then minister of the Unitarian church, and published in the village paper:

DIED—In this town, on Thursday morning last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Foote, Col. Nathan Rice, in the 81st year of his age. Col. Rice was a native of Sturbridge, Mass., and a patriot of the Revolution. He was graduated at Harvard college, and soon after commenced the study of the law in the office of John Adams, afterwards president of the United States. But in consequence of the excited state of the country, then in the beginning of the revolution, he gave up his profession and entered the army, in which he continued throughout the war. At its termination he returned to private life, with the rank of major, and resided at Hingham, Mass., where for many years he represented the town in the state legislature, and took an active interest in all the useful business of the town. He lived there beloved and respected. In 1798, with the same ardent feeling, he again entered the service of his country, and as senior colonel, had the command of the troops stationed at Oxford, Mass. In 1811 he removed to this town, since which time he has been well known and highly respected as a man, citizen and a friend. Possessed of an ardent temperament, he ever took a lively interest, not only in the prosperity of the circle drawn nearest round him, but in the general welfare of the community. The temperance cause, and other similar moral movements, received his cordial approbation and support. He ever cherished a profound reverence for the institutions of that religion he for so many years professed, and his punctual attendance and earnestness in public worship, and the ordinances of the church with which he was connected, evinced his deep sense of the importance of Gospel truth. His life was a long one, but its good was enjoyed with generous feeling, and its duties performed with upright intention, while towards its close he continued cheerful through many months of debility, his faculties remaining unimpaired to the last. He died with thankfulness for the mercies of his past life, and a humble hope of acceptance with his God. Though taken in a full old age, his children will still feel his death a severe trial, whilst those who have known him as a neighbor and friend will long remember him with affection, and respect the good old man.

"But mourn not for the friend, who having run  
The bound of man's appointed years, at last  
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,  
Serenely to his final rest has past."



I might also make most honorable mention of the names of James L. Sawyer, for many years clerk of this society, of Elnathan Keyes, and E. H. Demming, and Moses Jewett; of three who departed this life since I was called to be your pastor, Ebenezer T. Englesby, Nathan B. Haswell and Judge Alvan Foote; but time will not suffice.

One other name, however, it were certainly wrong to omit, that of Mark Rice. A humble mechanic he was, but good in his craft as humble—in heart and in hand honest and faithful. What he did was always well done, and he was master not of one tool only but of many. The chairs of his manufacture have not yet lost their fame in some of the households of Burlington, and for them, I am assured, Spaulding's Liquid Glue is a useless invention. Substantial was his character as his work; for he loved labor and labored for its benign influence, and despised all show and pretence. He had an utter hatred of all cant, and contemned the pretensions of bigotry. An unlettered man, he acquired, however, a practical cultivation by long intercourse with men of business, and was not often deceived in his judgments of character. As an ardent supporter of liberal christianity he felt a pleasure in giving aid to its support. So strong was this feeling that he desired to extend his aid beyond life, and for that purpose caused a deed of land to be executed to his friend Horace Loomis, in trust for the benefit of the society in their effort to spread a knowledge of the truth of the gospel in its simplicity; from which there accrues to this society the interest of from \$2000 to \$2500 annually.

Next to the street fence in our burying ground, just at the left hand as you enter the gate, a stone with the following inscription, points out his grave:

Mark Rice. A native of Mass. | Died April 22d, 1829. | Aged 61 yrs. | Founder of the Unitarian Fund of the | First Cong. Society. | They have erected this stone | To his memory

Past a few graves in the same row with his you may read on another slab:

Rev. Saml. Clark | Was born in Brookline Mass. | 8 July 1782 | And died 22d May 1827 | Aged 44 yrs. | This stone is erected | To his memory, by the | First Cong. Society over which | he was ordained | April 19th 1810.

Further in the yard, not many paces from the right hand side of the main path, are chiseled on a white block of marble, with appropriate devices, these words:

Our beloved Pastor | Oliver W. B. Peabody | Born | 9th July 1799\* | Ordained | Over the First Cong. Society | 4th August 1845, | Taken from his people | July 5th, 1848, | Aged 49 years.

Of the character and ministry of the saintly man who succeeded Dr. Ingersoll, this simple and affectionate record on his grave stone is the fitting history.

On the very month that Peabody died, 2 young men† from opposite quarters met at Cambridge, and entered their names together on the list of theological students of the university; who, friends and classmates, were destined to follow one another as his successors. Of them it is not fitting now that I should speak, not of one at all only to say perhaps, that when 50 years hence another preacher commemorates the 100th anniversary to this religious society, should my ministry seem to him worthy of succeeding that of an Ingersoll, or the memory I leave behind, hallowed as that of a Peabody, heaven will have heard my prayer and have helped mine infirmity.

Fifty years! yes fifty years have gone by since this christian church was founded in this place! Only fifty years and of the first members of it, of those who took part in its formation, only five survive, one for each ten years—Horace Loomis, Dr. John Peck, Hon. Charles Adams,‡ Mr. Phineas Lyman and Mr. Luther Moore, the last leaves on the tree; and of the congregation, which assembled in the Court house on the 19th day of April, 1810, a very great majority of them, this April month, 1860, are of that larger congregation of the dead where the ancient mounds cover most thickly the ground of our village graveyard.

They have gone, your fathers and mothers, but the places, rough to them, they have left smooth to you, and the home and sanctuary they reared and defended for the religion of enlightened reason, and for the liberty of the individual conscience, has come down to you not in decay but in strength; not

\* In Exeter, N. H.

† SOLOMON WANTON BUSH, a graduate of Brown university, a native of Rhode Island, now pastor of the Unitarian church in Medfield, Boston, and previously of the same in Brattleboro, Vt. He was minister of the society in Burlington about 3 years.

JOSHUA YOUNG, the present incumbent, was born in 1823, in Pittston, Kennebec county, Me.; graduated from Bowdoin college in 1845, and from the divinity school of the University at Cambridge, in 1847. In 1848, was settled as successor to Amos Smith, colleague of Francis Parkman, D. D., the pastor of the New North church, Boston. Resigned his charge there in February, 1852, and the following December was installed over the First Congregational society in Burlington, Vt.

‡ Now deceased.





with marks of age upon it, but looking ever more youthful and with a beauty which no negligence has suffered to decay.

As we look back into the past we have reason to feel an honest pride. Let us do nothing now to put to shame the present.

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#### METHODISM IN BURLINGTON.

BY REV. A. WITHERSPOON.\*

Burlington first appears upon the General Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the year 1823. But we learn from other sources, that it was visited by Methodist preachers at an early day. In 1799, Western Vermont constituted what was called the Vergennes circuit; and was traveled by Rev. Joseph Mitchell, and Rev. Abner Wood. Other circuits were soon formed, and Burlington became first a part of one, and then of another. About the year 1815, a Methodist society, or class, was formed at the house of Mr. Henry Noble, then a preaching place, some 3 miles east of the village. It consisted of 7 persons, of whom Mr. Ebenezer Stewart was appointed leader. The officiating minister on that occasion was Nicholas White, late of the New York conference; he being then on the Charlotte circuit, we infer that Burlington was embraced in said circuit.

About the year 1817, a society or class was formed in the village consisting of 9 persons, of whom Abijah Warner, still living, was appointed leader. The officiating minister on this occasion, was J. McDaniel, from which it may be inferred that Burlington was then an appointment on the St. Albans circuit, he being at that time preacher on said circuit. This inference also agrees with the recollection of Rev. John B. Stratten, late presiding elder of Burlington district; who preached on the St. Albans circuit in 1818, and became presiding elder of what was then called the Champlain district, embracing all Western Vermont and much more, in 1823. Rev. Noah Levings, late secretary of the American Bible society, was appointed to Burlington in 1823, and having served the appointment two years, was succeeded by the following ministers in consecutive order up to the present time: Robert Travis, 1825; Joshua Poor, 1826 and 1827; V. Kempton and H. Chase, 1828; Charles P. Clark, 1829 and 1830; Elijah Crane, 1831; Elijah Crane and Abiather M. Osborn, 1832; M. Bates, 1833; James Caughey, 1834; R. M. Little, 1835 and 1836;

\* Pastor of the First M. E. Church,

John Pegg, 1837; James Caughey, 1838; John Haslam, 1839; S. D. Brown, 1840 and 1841; B. O. Meeker, 1842; T. W. Pearson, 1843 and 1844; Wm. Ford, 1845; H. L. Starks, 1846 and 1847; E. B. Hubbard, 1848; L. Janes, 1849 and 1850; Thomas Dodgson, 1851 and 1852; C. F. Burdick, 1853 and 1854; B. O. Meeker, 1855 and 1856; Wm. A. Miller, 1857 and 1858; L. D. Stebbins, 1859; A. Witherspoon, 1860 and 1861.

In 1855, a second church was formed by a colony from the old church, consisting of 27 members, and 49 probationers. This colony established themselves on Pine street, under the pastoral direction of Rev. L. Marshall, and have with great enterprise and liberality erected a convenient church and parsonage. Mr. Marshall remained with them one year. Since that time they have been served by the following ministers, namely: Wm. P. Brown, 1856 and 1857; D. B. McKenzie, 1858 and 1859; James M. Edgerton, 1860; C. H. Richmond, 1861.

In looking over the above list of names, the uninitiated reader will be surprised at the number of ministers, who have been successively stationed in Burlington. This is explained by a reference to the present rules governing Methodist itinerancy, which require that the minister be appointed but one year at a time, and in no case to exceed two years in succession at the same place. That this arrangement has been useful, there can be little doubt. But the system which in this, and several other matters of usage, and temporal economy, undertakes to maintain uniformity through all the conferences, must sooner or later endanger the unity of the denomination. The great want of Methodism at the present day, in respect to church polity is, less centralization, and more flexibility. Efforts have been made, and are still contemplated, to accommodate the term of ministerial service to circumstances and peculiarities which exist in city and country, on old and new sections, and in respect to the age and adaptation of ministers. These efforts are destined to succeed, or otherwise the existing rules will result in the establishment of independent sections or churches.

The property belonging to the two Methodist Episcopal churches in Burlington, is valued at about \$13,000. This property is mostly free from debt. Both churches, and parsonages, are of brick. The old building was commenced in 1831, and finished in its present form, in 1834. It is capable of seating 400. The church and lot are valued





at \$3,000, and the parsonage and lot at \$2,000. The new church, which is somewhat larger and more convenient than the old, is valued at \$5,000, and the parsonage at \$3,000.

The membership of the two churches is about equal. Both are small, as also the congregations. Each reported at the last conference, a fraction over 100 members, but it would be hardly safe to count more than 100.

The division took place after a great revival, under the labors of Rev. C. F. Burdick, assisted by Rev. H. Purdy, and Rev. J. W. Redfield. The church suddenly became too small for the membership and congregation, and the proposition to divide instead of enlarge, prevailed. But, as is too often the case, reaction followed revival; and there has been little or no advancement, either in membership or congregations since the division, and many now look upon it as unfortunate for the cause of Methodism in the place. Time seems to have proved, that neither the membership nor the population and growth of the village, warranted the movement; and that enlargement would have been the better policy; thus securing a more commanding influence, and avoiding the extra expense of sustaining two churches. It is hoped, however, that both will be enabled to live and ultimately prosper, and thus prove a blessing to themselves and the community. The official boards of the respective churches are as follows:\*

*First Church.*—A. Witherspoon, pastor; James Caughey, H. C. Farrar, local preachers; John K. Gray, A. B. Seavor, Ambrose Atwater, Charles Haynes, Hilas Roby, O. J. Walker, Socrates Beach, A. H. Blair, stewards; John K. Gray, A. B. Seavor, leaders.

*Second Church.*—C. H. Richmond, pastor; T. F. Stewart, Wm. Dean, local preachers; Amasa Drew, John Y. Drew, Roswell Newton; Henry Bean, J. P. Flanders, Dennis Fish, Samuel Huntington, H. W. Smith, William Mead, stewards; Samuel Huntington, H. Vickery, Wm. Mead, H. W. Smith, John Thayer, leaders.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH IN BURLINGTON.

The enjoyment of the privileges of church relationship, and the dissemination of their conscientious views of the doctrines of the gospel induced a few christians to unite and organize themselves into a branch of the Baptist church of Williston. The organiza-

tion took place Jan. 5, 1830, with a membership of 6 individuals, 2 of whom were males. They were supplied with preaching one-half of the time for a few months by a member of the church of Williston by the name of Hill.

For more than 3 years after Mr. Hill closed his labors they had only occasional supplies.

In January, 1834, Rev. Mr. Norris became their pastor, under whose labors, in the following autumn, it was resolved to become an independent body. A council was called in accordance to established usage for such a purpose, and on Sept. 26, the same year, the First Baptist church in Burlington was duly organized with a membership of 11, 5 of whom were males. Rev. Mr. Norris closed his labors with them at the end of the year. During the year 1835 the desk was supplied most of the time by Rev. C. Ingraham and Rev. Mr. Bryant.

In June, 1836, Rev. J. H. Walden became their pastor, who, after a few months' labor, resigned his charge for another field. For more than 2 succeeding years they were destitute of a pastor, securing supplies as far as they found it practicable, maintaining their faith, *though without* an under shepherd set over them. In 1839 Rev. H. D. Hodge became their pastor, but remained with them less than a twelvemonth, when they were supplied a portion of the following year by Rev. Mr. Burbank.

In August, 1840, Rev. Hiram Safford of Keeseville, N. Y., became their pastor. During his labors it was deemed essential to the prosperity of the church that their place of worship should be removed from their location on College hill to the neighborhood of the public square about one mile distant. Into this enterprise the pastor and his feeble church entered with a strong faith and untiring exertion. In 1842 a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Church and Main streets, and the house commenced. The pastor and the people having "a mind to work" and sacrifice for the much desired object. In the erection of their edifice for worship the church were both blessed and afflicted — while they saw their place of worship advancing, they also beheld their much esteemed and faithful pastor falter beneath the great tax laid upon his physical ability, and ere the structure was complete, the lips that had urged so many to help, and the hand that had toiled so diligently in the work were sealed and stilled by the summons to enter the higher temple. He departed this

\* Winter of 1862.





life July 28, 1844, aged 58 years, deeply lamented, not only by his own family and church but by the whole circle of his acquaintance to whom his urbane manners, tender and devoted spirit and ardent piety had greatly endeared him.

Early in 1845 Rev. H. I. Parker became the pastor, and entered heartily into the work of completing the house of worship and strengthening the church. The house was so near completed as to be publicly dedicated to the worship of God on the 3d day of the ensuing April, and the pastor installed. Rev. Mr. Parker, after a successful pastorate of 8 years, resigned his charge at the call of the Northern Educational union, to become their secretary and financial agent. Early in the year 1853 Rev. L. Tracey, from New Hampton, N. H., commenced his labors with the church, and was installed in March of the same year. Owing to the protracted ill health of his family he felt constrained to remove from the place, and resigned his charge in 1855. In August following Mr. H. H. Burrington, graduate of Rochester Theological seminary, became their pastor, and was ordained to the work of the ministry on December 27th, 1855. His health proving inadequate to the duties devolving upon him, he resigned his charge at the end of the 2d year of his pastoral labors. Rev. N. P. Foster, M. D., commenced his labors with the church in Jan., 1858, and has continued until the present time, with the exception of 6 months the past summer (1861), having leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the Holy Land and other portions of the east. During his absence the church was supplied by students from New Hampton institution — Fairfax and Rev. Mr. Hard, who was stopping for a few months in the place.

The Baptist church in Burlington commenced its labors with feeble means and under very great discouragements. Being unable to support its own ministry it early asked aid of the Vermont Baptist state convention, and from 1839 to 1859 received large appropriations from that missionary body. The membership of the church has been remarkably transient — located emphatically where "two ways meet;" with the reception of more than 300 members it has at no time scarcely numbered 100. Additions by baptism and letter have been frequent during the whole history of the church, while the winter of '47-48, also '57-58, they enjoyed precious revivals, resulting in the hopeful conversion of a large number and great accessions to the church. It has been

a church wonderfully blessed in the harmony of its councils and unity of its members, even amid the delusions and fanaticisms that have distracted so many churches during the years of their history, from whose influence they were not exempt, with a faith that discovered their help alone in God they have held on and held out amid the difficulties they have had to encounter and the great sacrifices they have had to make.

The church as a benevolent body has but few equals, and scarcely a superior in the state. In their own destitution and want they have not forgotten those in deeper want and know practically while deeply grateful for the benefactions received that "it is more blessed to give than receive."

N. P. FOSTER, Pastor.

E. A. FULLER, Clerk.

March 17th, 1862.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN A. HICKS, D. D.

A Protestant Episcopal church was first organized in Burlington, by the name of St. Paul's church, in April, 1831. The services of the church had been celebrated in the town occasionally for several years before. The first corporators were, Hon. Heman Allen, Timothy Follett, Andrew Thompson, Justus Burdick, Phineas Atwater, Luman Foote, Chauncey Goodrich.

On the 1st May, 1831, the Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D., was chosen the minister of the parish, and he entered on his duties on the 2d Sunday in June following. The number of families then connected with the parish, was about 20, containing 17 communicants. So rapid was its growth, that at the annual convention in Middlebury, in May, 1832, the rector reported 80 families, 103 Sunday scholars, 48 baptisms (34 children, 14 adults), 80 communicants and 14 confirmations. The church building was begun in the fall of the year 1831. Dr. Chapman retained the rectorship until the fall of 1832, when he resigned to make way for the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, D. D., who had been elected bishop of the diocese, and was by arrangement to have the rectorship of the parish. The first official act of the bishop after his removal to Burlington, was the consecration of the new church, on the 25th November, 1832, when he also confirmed 29 persons. The church, which is of blue limestone, in the gothic style, with buttresses between the windows and at the angles, was 86 by 48 feet, with a tower 75 feet high, projecting in front. The whole



cost of the ground and building, including the organ and bell was \$8,000. In the year 1857, the church was repaired and enlarged at an expense of \$7,000, by the addition of a recessed chancel, side galleries, and stained glass windows, after a plan drawn and executed by the bishop, and it is now a most beautiful model of a parish church. The bishop held the rectorship until Easter, 1856, and performed the duties of rector until August, 1858, on the 23d day of which month the Rev. David Hillhouse Buel assumed the rectorship. The parish at present consists of 122 families, and has 202 communicants.

Intimately connected with the history of St. Paul's is that of the Vermont Episcopal institute, which though a diocesan, and not a parochial institution is the result of the labors of the bishop while rector of that church, and owes its location in Burlington to that cause. The history of the institute dates back to the beginning of his episcopate. In his address to the convention of 1833, he stated that he had enlarged his private residence for the purpose of accommodating a few scholars to be educated with his own sons, under his personal supervision. Many still remember the beautiful and imposing structure which first met the eyes of those entering Burlington from the south; only the centre wings of which still occupy the site. The misfortunes which befell that enterprise were the prelude to better things, and the Vermont Episcopal institute of that day disappeared only to reappear in the more substantial and durable form of the present incorporation, which was chartered Nov. 14, 1854, for theological and academical education. John H. Hopkins, Charles B. Marvin, Thomas H. Canfield, Edward I. Phelps and Albert A. Catlin were named in the charter as the first trustees, with power to increase their number to 21. As soon as the bishop, who had assumed the labor of collecting the necessary funds, had secured a sufficient amount, the property on Rock point consisting of 100 acres, which had long been his residence, was purchased and conveyed to the corporation, to be held as the residence and for the better support of the bishop of the diocese for the time being and for the establishment and maintenance of a theological seminary and church schools, the whole system and teaching of which shall be in accordance with the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. The erection of the

building was soon begun under the supervision of the bishop, and after a plan drawn by himself. The building having been completed, was consecrated to its purposes on the 6th June, 1860, the bishop of Quebec and several Canadian clergymen assisting in the services. The board of trustees took immediate measures to put the institute into operation, by choosing the Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., rector of Trinity church, Rutland, resident professor of divinity, and the Rev. Theodore A. Hopkins, A. M., principal of the academic department. The schools were opened on the 1st September following.

The building erected for the seminaries of the Vermont Episcopal institute, is a large and substantial edifice of stone, being a species of marble, quarried on the property, within a convenient distance, of a light and agreeable color, and admirably adapted to the purpose. The walls are 3 feet at the foundation, falling off 6 inches at each story, as they rise; but in the tower not less than 2 feet thick to the top, which is 60 feet above the ground. The angles are further strengthened by buttresses, ending in pinnacles.

The style is the collegiate gothic, of the same general character which prevails in the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The tower projects 22 feet, and the chancel window of the chapel, which is in the second story, is a fine example of ecclesiastical architecture. The doors and windows throughout are deeply recessed, and the effect of the whole exterior is universally considered grand and impressive.

The interior is divided into two distinct departments. The eastern end, devoted to ministerial education, contains the house of the Willoughby professor of theology, with the library, comprising 1600 volumes, a large proportion of which are the best remains of christian antiquity—the fathers, the councils, and after these, the reformers, and standard authors in polemic divinity.

The western end contains the academical department, the large schoolroom, 42 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 12 feet high, the smaller recitation rooms, the parlor and reception rooms, the dormitories, and the chapel. The basement, throughout the whole building, is 10 feet in height, arranged for the culinary work of the establishment, containing 3 first class furnaces, one in the center and one at either end, with flues and registers opening into all the rooms, in each of which there is a ventilator.

The chapel is highly ornamental, 62 feet





long, and 21 feet wide, with deeply recessed chancel and open roof, filled with gothic spandrels and elaborate tracery, provided with an excellent cast steel bell and a superior organ, and seated to accommodate, with entire comfort, 150 worshippers. The express design in this has been to form the taste of the theological students, especially, by placing before them a good model of ecclesiastical style in church architecture. The windows are all of stained glass, and the effect of the whole is uncommonly solemn and imposing.

The entire length of the building is 125 feet. The breadth, at the eastern end, 57; at the western end, 66; and in the centre, 44. The number of rooms is 44, besides the chapel and the belfry. And it will accommodate 15 theological students, together with the resident professor, in the eastern end, and 30 boys, with the principal of the academical department, in the western end, the chapel being used in common by both departments, which otherwise have no connection with each other, save that the whole is under the supervision of the same bishop and board of trustees.

As originally contemplated by the president, it is determined to put in operation two departments, entirely separate and distinct from each other. The one a theological department or divinity school, designed exclusively for the training and education of candidates for the ministry, under the especial care of the theological professor, who will reside in the eastern wing of the building, it having been arranged with reference to the accommodation of himself and family. The revenue arising from the legacy of Dr. Wilmoughby will be devoted entirely to the support of this department. Ample rooms are provided for the use of the students, and every other accommodation necessary for carrying on a full course of theological instruction.

The other, an academical department, for boys—in no way connected with the theological, and dependent entirely upon its own resources for support—under the charge of a principal and his assistants, who will occupy the central and western part of the building. The pupils will have rooms in the same part, eat at the table with the principal, and be entirely under his control and supervision as much as though they were his own sons. In the construction of the buildings, particular attention has been given to provide everything for the accommodation of a large family of this kind. A chapel for

religious services, a large general school room, recitation and music rooms, a large reception room, a large dining room, kitchen, laundry, sleeping rooms—all well warmed and ventilated—and every convenience for the personal comfort and board of the pupils, as well as for their instruction and recreation.

It is the intention of the trustees to establish a first class thorough English, classical and mathematical institution, where parents can have their sons educated to such a degree as they may desire, either for practical business, for college, or for the theological department of the institute, without the intervention of the usual collegiate course; and at the same time, the arrangement is such by making them members of the family of the principal, that their physical, moral and christian culture is constantly kept in view, as well as their intellectual. Situated as the seminary is, upon one of the most picturesque points of Lake Champlain, commanding a view of the broad lake for 50 miles, with the beautiful bay and village of Burlington in front, and in the distance the Adirondacks of New York, and the Green mountains of Vermont—away from the objects which are calculated to divert the attention of the pupils from their duties—it affords rare opportunities for theological and academical instruction.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE COUNTY OF CHITTENDEN.

BY THE RT. REV. LOUIS DE GOESBRIAND.

The few Catholic families who lived in Chittenden county up to 1830, had no priest to attend them regularly, until the month of July of that year, when Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, an aged clergyman, a native of county Cork in Ireland, was sent by Bishop Fenwick of Boston to this part of his extensive diocese. Col. Hyde, towards the end of this same year, decided to the bishop of Boston for the use of the Catholics of Burlington, the lot of ground which is now used by them as a burying place. On this lot, in 1832, Rev. J. O'Callaghan undertook to build a church edifice, which stood a little northeast of the present gateway to the cemetery. This building must have been paid for chiefly by means of collections taken by him for that purpose in other parts. It was consumed by fire in 1838. It was attended by both the Canadians and the Irish, who formed the bulk of the Catholic congregation. Rev. J. O'Callaghan was assisted at different periods by other clergymen, viz.:



Rev. Messrs. Petithomme, O'Byrne and Anse. After the burning of the church, service was held in the basement of the Court house until 1841, when St. Mary's church (which has since been enlarged) was erected; also by the care of Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan. At this time, the French Canadians, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Anse, put up another building on the hill near the place where the other church stood, and the two congregations had separate services. It was in 1850 that the Canadians resolved to erect the present edifice known as St. Joseph's church, which they did under the direction of Rev. Joseph Quevillon.

Rev. J. O'Callaghan continued to attend to his congregation in St. Mary's, and had often alone to minister to the spiritual wants of the Canadians (in the absence of a resident French priest), until November, 1853. At this time, Vermont, which was until then comprised in the limits of the diocese of Boston, was erected into a diocese of which Burlington was made the see, and the Right Rev. L. de Goesbriand consecrated its first bishop. Since 1853, St. Mary's congregation has been under the care of the bishop, assisted at different times by Rev. Thomas Riordan, Very Rev. James Conlan, Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, Revds. James Quin, Joseph Duglue and Jerome Cloarec. There is a free school for boys attached to the church, attended by an average of 70 pupils. Catechism is taught every Sunday at 3 o'clock, in the church, and is attended by 200 children.

Sisters of Providence (an order established by the bishop of Montreal for visiting the poor and sick), 7 in number, have charge of the Orphan asylum, which averages 50 young children of the two sexes. It is sustained by contributions collected chiefly by the sisters themselves, in the different Catholic congregations of the state. The building they occupy, is the one before well known as the Pearl Street house. Since the spring of 1854, the sisters have, besides caring for the orphans, teaching them and visiting the sick, taught a free school to the Catholic girls of Burlington and vicinity.

From the fall of 1854, when the Rev. J. Quevillon left Burlington, St. Joseph's church was under the charge of priests of the order of the oblate B. M. J., until November, 1856, when they were recalled by their superiors, who thought the field was not large enough for a community of missionary priests. Bishop de Goesbriand took in person the charge of St. Joseph's church, till the autumn of the following year, when

the present priest, the Rev. H. Cardinal, was installed. By his exertions, a large brick school-house has been erected near St. Joseph's church, but is not yet completed.

In the summer of 1856, the church of St. Thomas in Underhill Center was built. It is a neat frame building, attended by 120 families of Underhill and neighboring towns. Since its erection, divine service has been kept in it on Sunday, once or twice a month, by one of the priests of St. Mary's cathedral, Burlington.

The church edifice in Richmond Center was completed in 1858, and blessed on the 3d of October same year. Service is held here once every month on Sunday.

The Catholics in this neighborhood number 70 families. The number of Catholic families in Milton and neighborhood is about the same as at Richmond. Their church, which is yet in an unfinished state, was built in 1859, and is now attended once a month, on Sunday, from St. Albans.

## PRINTING.

### THE BURLINGTON SENTINEL.

BY WM. H. HOYT.

The *Sentinel*, with, it may be, a single exception, is the oldest newspaper in Vermont; it having been commenced in the early part of the year 1801. The *Rutland Herald*, we have heard, was started some little time before that; but how long, or at what exact date, we are unable to say. The *Sentinel* was commenced in the month of March in that year, by Mr. John K. Baker; the first number bearing the date of Thursday, March 19, 1801; and the publication of it has continued uninterruptedly from that time to the present. The very early files of the paper are lost; the only complete set of them, so far as is known, having been burned in the disastrous fire which destroyed the State House at Montpelier in the winter of 1857. Some early scattering numbers of it, however, are still in existence; and from the close of the year 1803, a tolerably complete series of it may be made out. One of those early numbers, No. 26, dated September 10th, 1801, lies before us. It being the close of the first six months of the enterprise, the editor, Mr. Baker, takes occasion to issue an address to his patrons over his own name, in which he says: "The very liberal patronage the editor has received, has surpassed his most sanguine expectations. In the short space of six months, upwards of 800 sub-





scribers have been obtained for this paper, and its circulation is now rapidly increasing." In another part of his address, he says: "It has been repeatedly asked, 'what are the politics of the editor?' The answer is very willingly given, although it had been his intention that they should never have been known from his paper, having determined it should be impartial. As a *man*, he professes to be a firm and decided Federalist; but as an *editor*, he is resolved to take no part in politics. He is willing any sentiments should be advanced and advocated in his paper, provided these are clothed in decent language, and partake not of undue asperity." The number which lies before us as we write, is a small sheet of four columns to a page, well printed for those days; and its contents are made up with ability and interest. The first page is occupied with a reprint of Ira Allen's correspondence with the Directory of the Republic of France, while he was detained as a prisoner in St. Pelagie prison, Paris, in 1798. The inside is largely occupied with the details of foreign news, of the affairs of the French army then in Egypt, and of matters on the continent, in which Bonaparte then figured simply as first consul. As a curious instance of the tardy conveyance of news in those days, we may cite a note, prefixed by the editor, in which he says: "We were last evening [September 9th] favored with a New York paper of the 31st ultimo, which is one day later than any we received by the mail." The foreign news, too, was of July's date, and had been 34 days crossing the ocean. The paper contains an original letter, addressed to the *Sentinel* by Ira Allen, dated August 21, 1801, at Colchester, in which he vindicates his address "to the Citizens of the United States;" and among the usual advertisements and notices appear the names of men, long since departed, who were the sires and grandsires of some among us, now themselves grown gray and venerable with the weight of years.

The first title of the paper was. *Vermont Centinel*, which was retained till December 6th, 1810, when the name was changed to *Northern Centinel*, a new volume being commenced December 13th, 1810, with a new title. Two years later, December 10th, 1812, the word "Northern," was dropped, and the new volume commences as *The Centinel*. A year later still, January 14, 1814, a figured heading appears upon the paper, bearing the title—*Northern Sentinel*; the old name resumed, but with modernized spelling. This curiously and rudely figured heading is re-

tained through the year; when it is dropped, and the plain title of *Northern Sentinel* resumed. This appears unchanged after that date until 1830, when the paper appears under the title of *Burlington Sentinel*, which has been retained ever since.

The founder and first publisher of the *Sentinel*, as above stated, was Mr. John K. Baker. Mr. Baker relinquished the publication on the 12th of October, 1804, and it was assumed by Mr. Josiah King; but Mr. Baker's services were retained as assistant editor. The new proprietor, in announcing the change, says: "As the public mind seems unhappily divided, it will be the undeviating aim of the proprietor to give a fair, candid and impartial representation of facts and opinions on both sides of the political question." "The cool and dispassionate writer," he adds, "whether federalist or democrat, shall be duly attended to." A curious plan was adopted by him, which would work somewhat curiously now-a-days, we apprehend. "As it is the wish of the proprietor," he says, "to have an opportunity of determining on the propriety of inserting original productions, independent of personal attachments or aversions, he has placed a box on the door of the printing office for the reception of such pieces, by which means the authors' names may be unknown, even to the editor."

Mr. King retained the proprietorship of the paper for only one year, having relinquished it October 11, 1805, when its publication was resumed by its first founder, Mr. J. K. Baker, and printed by him "for the proprietors" (the names of whom are not given), until the beginning of the following April, 1806, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Daniel Greenleaf & Co. It was considerably enlarged in size by them, and much improved in its general appearance. The name of the publishing firm was, a few weeks later, changed to Greenleaf & Mills; the firm consisting of Daniel Greenleaf and Samuel Mills. The partnership between them, however, was dissolved in October of the same year (1806); and the *Sentinel*, with its printing establishment, became the sole property of Mr. Mills. It continued under his proprietorship until January 1, 1818, when he retired from the printing business; having sold out his interest in it to his brothers, Ephraim and Thomas Mills. The Messrs. E. & T. Mills remained the publishers of the *Sentinel* until January 1, 1835, when they sold it to Mr. Nahum Stone. Mr. Stone was a printer, having learned the art





at Keene, N. H., and subsequently worked at the business in Schenectady, N. Y.; from whence he came to Burlington. He afterwards became a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, where he died. After publishing the *Sentinel* for about two years, he sold his interest in it to Sylvanus Parsons, Esq., who retained it for only about a year. Mr. Parsons was not himself a practical printer, but was a lawyer by profession; and was for many years employed in the office of the Hon. Asahel Peck. He afterwards went to Kansas, where he died. The next proprietor of the paper was Mr. Azro Bishop, who purchased it from Mr. Parsons. Mr. Bishop was a printer, and had learned the art in the *Sentinel* office, where he had served his time as apprentice. He was merely the publisher of the paper; the editorial charge of it being in the hands of Dana Winslow, Esq. Bishop sustained the proprietorship of the paper for some two years, and then sold out his interest in it to Mr. Winslow. Some time after he set up an opposition democratic paper in Burlington; but it did not thrive well, and soon died out. Mr. Bishop himself subsequently removed to California. Mr. Winslow was a practical printer, as well as editor; and after the paper had passed into his hands he continued to publish it for some three years. It was then sold by him to George Howard Paul, Esq., who held the proprietorship of it for several years. Not being fortunate, however, in his pecuniary affairs, Mr. Paul failed, and his property, including the *Sentinel* establishment, passed into the hands of an assignee, by whom the paper was sold to John G. Saxe, Esq. This was in the year 1851. Mr. Saxe continued to publish it until 1855, when he in turn sold out to Mr. Douglas A. Danforth, who continued the sole proprietor of it for several years. During the latter part of 1859, he sold a half of his interest in the paper, and the large job printing establishment connected with it, to E. Marvin Smalley, Esq.; and it was published by them, under the firm of Danforth & Smalley, during the year 1860, and until March, 1861. Mr. Smalley then sold out his interest in it to the present owner, Wm. Henry Hoyt, Esq., who also, a few weeks later, purchased from Mr. Danforth his interest in it, and thus became its sole proprietor. Since Oct. 1, 1861, it has been published by the printing firm of Messrs. W. H. & C. A. Hoyt & Co.

Such are the somewhat dry details, perhaps, of the successive proprietorships of

this old and leading democratic paper; necessary, however, as a part of its history. We have been less exact in giving the precise dates of its later changes, for the reason that the earlier files of the paper are more complete than those of later years. During the long series of years that the Messrs. Mills published the *Sentinel*, they preserved files of its successive numbers, which are still accessible. But during the subsequent and not unfrequent changes, less care was taken in preserving them, and hence the office files are incomplete.

It should be mentioned that during the greater part of the time that the *Sentinel* has been published, its place of publication has been in the same locality, the south side of the Court House square in Burlington. For many years its printing office was in the buildings known as Mills row. Those buildings having from great age become dilapidated and untenable, they were torn down during the summer of 1862, by their owner, the Hon. Asahel Peck, and a new and elegant brick block has been erected in their place. A large and commodious printing office and counting room having been fitted up by Judge Peck in the new block, expressly for the *Sentinel*, its place of publication was removed thereto during the past season, so that now it finds itself again upon the precise locality where it first started, more than 60 years since, and where for nearly the whole period its publication was continued.

During a part of the time that the *Sentinel* was published by Mr. Paul, and afterwards by Mr. Saxe — some three or four years in all — a daily edition of it was issued. But not being found very remunerative in those quiet times, and being accompanied by largely increased expense and labor, it was discontinued.

The publication day of the *Sentinel* was, at first, Thursday; and for the first few years it was variously Thursday, Wednesday or Friday, according to the variations of the time of arrival of the then weekly mail from the cities. But it was finally fixed upon Friday, and has continued thus for more than 50 years.

At the first, as may be perceived from the address of its founder, Mr. Baker, above given, the *Sentinel* was designed not to be a party political paper; but to give the current news of the day, and to furnish a medium through which writers upon either side might present their thoughts and views to the public. Accordingly in its earlier volumes we find essays and letters and discussions, pro



and con, upon either side of the political questions of the day. But so soon as party politics had assumed more definite shape and party lines had become more distinctly drawn, especially during the ante-war discussions and the period of the war itself—i. e., of course, the war of 1812—the *Sentinel* was an earnest and firm democratic (or, as the party was then termed, in opposition to the federalists, republican) journal, and has unwaveringly continued such down to the present day.

We may add in conclusion, that from its age and its position and the generally superior ability with which it has been conducted, the *Sentinel* has always been the leading democratic paper of the state, and has at all times exercised a wide and strong influence among the members of its political party. Having also commanded a large and efficient support from them, it has for the most part been prosperous in its financial interests. The fact of its long continuance, for now considerably more than half a century, while similar undertakings, almost without number, have sprung up and disappeared again, forcibly bespeaks this fact.

#### THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS.

BY G. W. BENEDICT.

The first number of the *Burlington Free Press* was issued on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1827, Luman Foote, Esq., being the editor and publisher. For some time previous to the establishment of the *Free Press*, there had been a growing dissatisfaction in the minds of many with the *Sentinel*, the only newspaper then published in the vicinity. Whether there was, or was not any just ground for such a feeling towards the *Sentinel* at that period, it is of no consequence to inquire. It is enough to advert to its undoubted existence which soon assumed a practical shape in a determination on the part of those in the town who felt most keenly on the subject, to have a new paper established immediately, one which would be more in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment of the people of Vermont.

In the consultations which were held on the subject, Seneca Austin and Luman Foote, Esqs., then partners in the law business, in Burlington, took a deep interest. The result was that Mr. Austin provided the means to purchase the necessary outfit of a printing office, and Mr. Foote assumed the charge of completing the preparations and the responsibilities of the editorship of the new

paper, and its first issue was made as above stated. The law partnership of Messrs. Austin & Foote was forthwith dissolved, and Mr. Foote devoted himself to the work of his new calling.

The establishment of the *Burlington Free Press* met with great favor in the community, and a good subscription list in proportion to the population of the county was speedily secured for it. The paper was conducted with great ability, and soon became one of the most influential papers of the state, remarkable for its comprehensive views, its independence of tone, the force and directness of its editorial articles and the interest of its correspondence.

The *Burlington Free Press* was conducted by Mr. Foote alone, till the latter part of Feb. 1828, when Henry B. Stacy, Esq., who had had the practical business of printing the paper under his charge almost from the issue of its first number, became associated with Mr. Foote as editor and proprietor. By them jointly it was edited and published till January, 1833, when Mr. Stacy became sole editor and proprietor, and so remained till July, 1846. At that time DeWitt C. Clarke, Esq., became its owner and editor.

From the commencement of the paper till April, 1848, the *Burlington Free Press* had appeared only as a weekly sheet. At that time telegraph connections having been formed between Burlington and New York by the way of Troy, Mr. Clarke started a daily paper entitled the *Daily Free Press*, which, as well as the weekly paper, has continued to be issued from that date to the present time without any interruption.

On the first of April, 1853, the *Free Press* was purchased by the present editors and proprietors, Messrs. George W. and George G. Benedict. Both the weekly and daily papers have been enlarged more than once since they were commenced. The weekly paper is now twice its original size, and the daily paper has been enlarged in nearly the same proportion.

The political position which the *Free Press* has occupied during the past 36 years of its existence can be inferred from the following statement. In 1828, it supported for the presidency, John Quincy Adams, in preference to Andrew Jackson; in 1832, Henry Clay, in preference to Andrew Jackson; in 1836 and 1840, Wm. H. Harrison, in preference to Martin Van Buren; in 1844, Henry Clay, in preference to James K. Polk; in 1848, Zachary Taylor, in preference to Lewis Cass; in 1852, Winfield Scott, in preference







to Franklin Pierce; in 1856, John C. Fremont, in preference to James Buchanan; in 1860, Abraham Lincoln, in preference to Stephen A. Douglas or John C. Breckinridge.

#### LIST OF PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN BURLINGTON.

*Burlington Mercury*.—Published by Donnelly & Hill, from 1797 to 1799.

*Northern Sentinel*.—Commenced in March, 1801, by J. K. Baker; with a slight change of name is still published (weekly) by W. H. & C. A. Hoyt & Co.

*Burlington Gazette*.—Started by Hinckley & Fish, in Sept. 1814; expired in Feb. 1817.

*The Repertory*.—Published by Jed. Spooner.

*The Burlington Free Press*.—Begun by Henry B. Stacy, June, 1827; is issued as daily and weekly by the Messrs. Benedicts.

*The Iris and Burlington Literary Gazette*.—Semi-monthly, large 8°; published by Worth & Foster, edited (in 1829 certainly) by Z. Thompson; born in 1828, died in 1829; aged 20 months.

*The Green Mountain Repository*.—12° monthly; published by C. Goodrich; edited by Z. Thompson; lived 1 year (1832).

*The Green Mountain Boy*.—Richards & Co.; lived from December, 1834, to March, 1835.

*Burlington Courier*.—Originated by E. A. Stansbury; edited afterwards by Guy C. Sampson; then by a Mr. Briggs; begun —; closed, —.

*Commercial Register*.—Monthly; Nichols & Warren; begun in 1851(?); was issued for about 2 years.

*Burlington Times*.—Daily and weekly; in the fall of 1860, passed from the hands of D. W. C. Clarke, who started the paper, to those of George H. Bigelow, the present proprietor.

#### LIST OF VERMONT PUBLICATIONS.

[The following list of Vermont books and publications by natives of Vermont, is not supposed even to approach completeness, and is not presumed to be altogether free from errors, in regard to the works which it enumerates, yet may serve for a skeleton for some one else to fill up. It is hoped that whoever can supply omissions or correct mistakes in it, will take the pains to do so, and send their notes to the editor. If a complete and accurate catalogue could be published as one of the appendices to a volume of the magazine, containing all the pamphlets, maps, &c., ever published in the state, as also the acts and journals of the legislature, the various recensions of the statutes, with other

public documents, and not least though last, a list of all the periodicals of the state, with indications where to find some of the oldest and rarest of these; this single list, as a guide to the History of Vermont would be worth what is now asked for the entire work. Notices should be particular as to place and time of publication, number of pages, &c., to make them of greatest practical advantage.

As the larger portion of the following list were published in Burlington or by Chittenden county authors, the list has been assigned to this county, and we are indebted for it chiefly to J. E. Goodrich of Burlington.—*Ed.*]

ADAMS, C. B. See Geology of Vermont.

AIKEN, ASA. Interest and Discount Tables. 4°. Burlington.

ALLEN, Ethan. Proceedings of New York. Pamphlet, 1774.

— Animadversary Address. 24 pp. 8°. Hartford, Conn, 1778.

— A Vindication of the Opposition of Vermont to the Government of New York, and of their Right to form into an Independent State. 172 pp. 12°. Windsor, 1779.

— Narrative of his Captivity. by himself. —, 1779. Burlington, 12° and 8°. 1838, 4th edition, 1846.

— Reason the Sole Oracle of Man. 477 pp. 8°. Bennington, 1784.

— Life of, by Jared Sparks. 16°. Middlebury.

ALLEN, Ira. Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont. 8°. London, 1798.

— Particulars of the Capture of the ship Olive Branch. 160 pp. 8°. Burlington, 1802.

— Letters to the Governor of Vermont and Address to the Legislature, respecting a conspiracy against the Author, and respecting a Ship Canal from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence, &c., &c. 61 pp. 8°. Philadelphia, 1811(?).

ALLEN, Elizabeth. Silent Harp or Fugitive Poems. 120 pp. 12°. Burlington, 1832, 1836.

ARNOLD, J. L. Poems.

ATLAS, A new Universal. 4°. Brattleboro, 1842.

BAKE PAN, The. For Doughfaces, by One of Them. 64 pp. 8°. Burlington, 1854.

BATES, Wm., D. D. The Four Last Things, edited by President Marsh. 238 pp. 8°. Burlington, 1832.



- BAYLIES, Nicholas.** On Free Agency. 216 pp. 12°. Montpelier, 1820.
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- Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century.
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\* Since the article was in type we understand that only the works published by Bishop Hopkins, D. P. Thompson, and perhaps others, in the state, were included by Mr. Goodrich.—*Ed.*



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WASHBURN's Digest of the State Reports was published at Woodstock; vol. I, in 1845, vol. II, in 1852.

A condensed edition of the Supreme Court Reports of the State, that should contain (in 10 vols.) every case reported from 1789 to 1856, was projected by Mr. Chauncey Goodrich, and the approval of the legislature obtained (in 1856). Judge Redfield was appointed by the state to edit the series, and had already bestowed considerable labor on the earlier portion of the work, the first volume being ready for the press, when, in consequence of the death of the publisher, and the repeal by the legislature (in 1858) of the act authorizing the publication, the enterprise was abandoned. By reason of the small editions published of the earlier volumes, it is now exceedingly difficult and almost impossible to procure complete sets of the reports. The little volume of N. Chipman is so rare as to be esteemed a curiosity, and it is a piece of sheer good fortune, if at any price one can procure either Brayton's or Aiken's Reports, or the first nine volumes, the sixth excepted, of the numbered series.

#### LIBRARIES.

[Measures were taken for establishing a public library in Burlington early as 1802—for notice of the Ingersol library, see Ecclesiastical Department, and Historic Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Young, the late pastor of the Unitarian church and society in Burlington.]

There are also several private libraries in the county, especially worthy of notice. That of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh merits first mention, as in some respects probably the most valuable private library in the United States. There is no library to our knowledge elsewhere in Vermont to compare with it. In many things it far excels the State library and those of the colleges, and is eminently worthy of extended notice. Moreover, Prof. J. Torrey, Hon. David Reed and several other residents of Burlington have handsome and choice libraries. For notice of the historical nuggets and antiquarian stores of Henry Stevens, see No. 3, p. 282 of this work.—*Ed.*]

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

##### ETHAN ALLEN AND FAMILY.

Compiled chiefly from papers in the collection of our venerable antiquarian friend, HENRY STEVENS, Esq., of Burlington.—*Ed.*

*The Allen Family—an unpublished lecture, delivered at Burlington, by Rev. Zadoc Thompson, March 16, 1852.*

Ladies and Gentlemen: During the last few weeks you have had an opportunity of seeing and admiring the first *heroic statue* ever erected in Vermont. The subject of that statue is a name familiar to you all. There is no Vermonter who has not heard of the name and the fame of *Ethan Allen*. And, there are, perhaps, few who have not formed in their own minds an ideal of his personal appearance. And, I venture to say, that all who have long and carefully examined his statue, will admit that the artist, Mr. Kinney, our respected townsman, has embodied and presented to the eye the ideal in a most masterly manner. And, while they remember Ethan Allen as the first of heroes, they will regard this his statue, as alike honorable to him and to the mind which conceived and the hand which fashioned it. The subject and the author of this statue are both Vermonters; and they are both an honor to our state. The one is now beyond the reach of our personal attentions, the other is with us, and I trust he will receive from us, that honor and that *patronage too*, which he so justly merits. I hope in this case at least, the well known saying of poor Richard, that *Honor buys no meat in the market*, will not be forgotten, and that it will also be remembered that in this world creative genius must be nourished and supported by corporeal as well as intellectual sustenance. The exhibition of Mr. Kinney's statue of Ethan





Allen\* has led me to think that some reminiscences of him and of the Allen family might be acceptable at the present time. I have therefore thrown together in a desultory manner, a few of the materials which I happen to have on hand, which relate to these subjects. Whenever we know or hear of a man who has distinguished himself any considerably in the affairs of the world, we are always anxious to gain some information concerning his origin, his family, and particularly in regard to his childhood and youth; and to learn whether these shadowed forth those peculiar traits which were the characteristics of his maturer years. And hence, the first subjects which we expect to have presented to us in his biography are those of his parentage, his birth and his childhood. But upon none of these subjects do we find anything satisfactory in the published biographies or memoirs of Ethan Allen. They all agree that he was born somewhere in Connecticut; but none of them seem to have had any reliable information, either with regard to the place or the time of his birth. Indeed, they furnish scarcely any knowledge of him previous to his making himself conspicuous in the celebrated controversy between New York and the New Hampshire grants. And at that time he was about 30 years old, and as he died at the age of 52, near three-fifths of his life is a blank in all the histories and memoirs of it. For myself I should like exceedingly to see a minute history of Ethan Allen. The history of the last 20 years of his life is all interwoven with the history of Vermont, and is as familiar to the people as household words. And the characteristics which were so conspicuously manifested through this period, warrant the conclusion, that there must have been some-

\*Note from Hon. D. Read: Mr. Kinney spent some time in Burlington, in perfecting the work and exhibiting his statue of Ethan Allen. The statue was examined by several aged people, who had personally known Allen, and all pronounced it an excellent likeness of him. It was the first essay of Mr. Kinney, of the kind, and was regarded as a fine work of art, for a first production. Mr. Kinney, before the commencement of his work on this statue, gave his attention to the cutting of canoes, in which he is said to have excelled, and gained the reputation of a genius, in this branch of sculpture. While in Burlington he gave some attention to this kind of work, and exhibited some specimens of it at the fair of the Mechanics' Association in Worcester, Mass., for which he received a silver medal, as a reward of his genius. The committee, in their report on that occasion, remarked, that "three canoes from the ready hand of B. H. Kinney, sculptor, of Burlington, Vt., likenesses of John G. Saxe, Esq., R. G. Cole, Esq., cashier of the Bank of Burlington, and A. L. Catlin, Esq., collector of the port of Burlington, which the artist has transferred to the shell with such superior skill as to command a general expression of admiration, in which your committee gladly join; they show a progress of the artist of which he may be justly proud."—Ed.

thing marked and peculiar in his character previous to his entering upon his public career. But the associates of his childhood and youth, have, with him, all gone to their graves. And however desirable it might be to trace minutely his early history, it is doubtless already too late to obtain the material needful for a full and satisfactory biography of him. Still I believe that something might yet be done to supply this deficiency by suitable efforts. I have no doubt that many interesting and important facts and incidents in the early history of Ethan Allen, might yet be rescued from oblivion. A few of these which have never yet appeared in print I am happy in having it in my power to supply. Having instituted a careful inquiry with regard to the time and place of his birth, I succeeded several years ago in obtaining from the town clerk of Litchfield in the state of Connecticut, a certified copy of records in the town clerk's office in that town, from which I derive the following facts, viz.: That Joseph Allen, father of Ethan Allen, resided in that town in 1728, with his mother, Mercy Allen, who was then a widow; that on the 11th day of March, 1736, he was married to Mary Baker by the Rev. Anthony Stoddard of Woodbury. Succeeding these facts in the records of the town of Litchfield, we have the following statement, "*verbatim et literatim*:"

"Ethan Allen ye son of Joseph Allen and Mary his wife was born January ye 10th, 1737." Litchfield, Cornwall, Salisbury, Roxbury and, I think, Woodbury have all been honored as the birthplace of Ethan Allen. But the records of the town of Litchfield which I have cited, make it certain that he was born there. Joseph Allen, the father of Ethan, removed with his family to Cornwall, Ct., about the year 1740, and in that town were most of his children born, and there he died on the 4th of April, 1755.

Soon after Joseph Allen's death, Heman, his second son, engaged in mercantile business in Salisbury, and after that period his house became the home of the family. Joseph Allen had six sons, of whom Ethan was the oldest. Their names were as follows in the order of their birth: Ethan, Heman, Heber, Levi, Zimri and Ira. He also had two daughters, Lydia and Lucy.\* Lydia married a Mr. Finch and lived and died in Goshen, Ct., Lucy married a Dr. Be-

\*Children of Joseph and Mary Allen: Ethan, b. Jan. 10, 1737-8; Heman, b. Oct. 15, 1740; Lydia, b. April 6, 1741; Heber, b. Oct. 4, 1743; Levi, b. Jan. 16, 1745; Lucy, b. April 2, 1747; Zimri, b. Dec. 10, 1748; Ira, b. —, 1751. From Genealogical papers of G. F. Houghton, Esq.—Ed.



bee, and lived and died in Sheffield, Mass. Heber and Zimri, unlike their brothers, never rendered themselves conspicuous in connection with political affairs. Heber died many years ago in Poultny, Vt. He had two sons, Heber and Heman. Heber went into the western country and I know nothing further of his history. Heman, the late Hon. Heman Allen of Highgate, after the death of his father, was adopted into the family of his uncle Ira. Zimri died at Sheffield, Mass.

Heman Allen, the second son of Joseph Allen, was, as already remarked, a respectable merchant in Salisbury, Ct. He is represented to have been a man of more than ordinary natural abilities and of sound judgment, but cool and deliberate, free from the eccentricities and that impetuosity which characterised the character of several of his brothers. He never settled permanently in Vermont, but being engaged with his brothers in Vermont, in land speculations, he spent considerable time here about the period of the organization of our government, and was one of the delegates from Rutland, to the convention which met at Westminster on the 15th of January, 1777, and declared the independence of Vermont. He afterwards went back to Salisbury, where he died, leaving a widow and one daughter, Lucinda, who afterwards became the wife of Moses Catlin, Esq., for many years and at the time of his death a respected inhabitant of this town. After the death of Heman Allen, his widow married a Mr. Wadhams, and resided in Goshen, Ct. And Mrs. Guy Catlin who died in Burlington a few years since much respected, was her daughter by her second marriage.

Levi Allen, the fourth son of Joseph Allen, if he was not the most remarkable, he was certainly the most eccentric of the six brothers; and as his history is much less generally known, I will here allude to a few of the incidents of his life. A faithful biography of him would exhibit romance in real life as fully, perhaps, as that of any individual who ever lived. It was my good fortune some years ago to get possession of the greater part of the letters, journals and MSS. left by Levi Allen; among which were about thirty letters from Ira Allen, several from Ethan and many other prominent individuals, besides numerous copies which he had preserved of his own letters. From these and other MSS., I gathered the following facts: He was born in Cornwall, Ct., Jan. 16, 1745, and by his own acknowledgment was

a very obstinate and wayward youth. When he grew up, he, like his brothers, engaged in land speculations in Vermont, but did not come here to reside. At the commencement of the Revolution, while his brothers engaged with ardor in the cause of liberty and independence, he espoused the cause of the enemy, or in other words was a tory, and was advertised as such in the *Connecticut Courant*, and other newspapers, and was declared to be a man who was dangerous to the country. Being detected in supplying the British ships which lay at Long Island, with provisions, he was arrested and confined as a prisoner in the jail at New London. At about this time, at the instigation and on the complaint of his brothers Ethan and Ira, his large landed estate in Vermont was advertised for sale, agreeably to the confiscation act of this state. After lying in jail 6 months and 3 days, he obtained his enlargement, but by what means it was effected, I have not been able to ascertain. He was, however, no sooner at liberty than he sent to his brother Ethan a formal challenge to single combat with pistols. I do not find that Ethan took any notice of this challenge, but I find Levi, in one of his letters, long afterwards, apologizing for him by saying, "I have no doubt he would have fought me, but all his friends jointly put in their arguments that *Levi was only mad* through long confinement, &c." Soon after Levi obtained his liberty he joined the British forces in South Carolina, and remained with the army till the close of the war in 1783. After the peace which established the independence of the United States, Levi Allen returned to the north, and being abused as he thought, in attempting to collect some small debts in New England, he swore that he would not reside in the United States. He accordingly proceeded to Canada, where he purchased a house, and in 1789, after a residence of 4 years in Canada, he went to England on some commercial speculation, where he spent the most of three years. While there he took offence at something said of him by a Maj. Edward Jessup, and challenged him to fight a duel. Jessup declined the challenge, whereupon Allen, in a note proclaimed him to the world as a coward. I have in my possession a copy of the challenge and Jessup's reply in the original.\* After Levi Allen returned from England he had no permanent resting place, but called himself a citizen of the world. And notwithstanding his oath to the contrary, resided for the most part in Burlington. He made

\* See papers of Levi Allen in this chapter.—*Ed.*







several journeys to Pennsylvania, where he had placed his daughter for education in the Bethlehem School, and to the Southern states to attend to his land speculations. In the fall of 1801, he died in Burlington and was, if I have been rightly informed, the first person ever buried in the village graveyard. Whether there is any stone there which bears his name and marks the spot where he lies I cannot say. I once searched, but searched in vain to find one.\*

Ira Allen, . . . [the diplomatist and manager in civil affairs, . . . the great and most successful speculator of the brothers, . . . who, "with his brothers, at one time claimed nearly all the lands for 50 miles along Lake Champlain," . . . who probably did more toward the settlement and interests of this part of the country than any other man, . . . and by whose "unwearied efforts and profuse generosity the Vermont University was located in Burlington," . . . "generally the secretary of that well nigh omnipotent body," the "Council of Safety," . . . "who recommended to the council the confiscation of tory property to support the military forces of the state," . . . "the chief negotiator with the British in Canada by which a large army were kept inactive on our northern frontier the last three years of the revolution," . . . and "the first treasurer of Vermont."

This biography briefly sketched by Thompson we thus eliminate here, as we have a biography of Ira Allen prepared for the town of Colchester in which such notice more properly belongs, and which will not only embody all contained in this lecture, but many additional facts of interest in relation to this remarkable man. Hence we will but add in this connection, "Ira H. Allen of Irasburgh, the son of Ira Allen, is the only survivor of the second generation from Joseph Allen, father of the six brothers," and return to Ethan Allen, who is the principal subject of this chapter as well as of this lecture.—*Ed.*]

Ethan Allen, as before stated, was born in Litchfield, Ct., on the 10th of Jan. 1737. With regard to the advantages of education which he enjoyed in his childhood, very lit-

tle is now known; but it is quite certain they were very limited. I was assured by his daughter, the late Mrs. Hitchcock, who died in Burlington only a few years ago, that his whole attendance at school did not exceed three months.

It has been reported that in his youth he fitted for college, but was denied admission on account of his well known infidel opinions. But I have never found any substantial corroborations of this statement; and since it is totally inconsistent with what Allen has said of himself, I believe it to be wholly unfounded. In his *Oracle of Reason*, page 426, he says: "I do not understand Latin or Greek, or Hebrew." And in his introduction to that work, he represents that his knowledge of grammar and language has been acquired by his practice of scribbling. But notwithstanding these statements, I think it not at all improbable that he at one time contemplated getting a college education, and that he dabbled a little in Latin. I was told by the late Mr. Jehial Johns, who died in Huntington in 1840, aged 85 years, and who knew Ethan Allen in Connecticut, that he was very certain that Allen spent some time studying with the Rev. Mr. Lee of Salisbury, with the view of fitting himself for college; and the occasional occurrences of Latin phrases in his writings strongly corroborate this opinion. Mr. Johns also informed me that Allen was about that time on very intimate terms with that noted infidel and historical writer Dr. Thomas Young, and that from him he derived his own infidel notions, and the principal arguments by which he defended them. But, as already remarked, very few of the incidents of Ethan Allen's youth have been preserved and handed down to our time. But from what is known of him during that period, as well as from all traditions, it would appear that he was generally regarded as a bold, spirited and somewhat reckless young man, possessing unusual energy and independence of character; and that then, among the associates of his own age, he put himself forward, and was tacitly acknowledged as leader, a distinction to which he thought himself entitled at all periods of his life. It would appear that personal subordination on his own part, never once entered into his thoughts. Much less did he feel any want of confidence in his own ability to plan, and execute too, any enterprise which was within the sphere of human achievement.

About the year 1762, Ethan Allen was

\* From J. N. Pomeroy, Esq., of Burlington, we have the additional particulars: Levi Allen was in jail for debt at the time of his death. Under that interpretation of the law which claimed that the removal of the body of the debtor, dead or alive, transferred the debt, after his death, the village grave yard was surveyed and "laid out," before his burial, that he might be interred within the limits of the jail. Thus all question is removed as to his being the first person buried therein. No stone ever marked his grave.—*Ed.*



married to Miss Mary Bronson, of Woodbury, Ct. He resided with his family, first at Salisbury, and afterwards at Sheffield, Mass. He came to Vermont (then the New Hampshire grants) about the year 1766, leaving his family at Sheffield, and from that time he regarded this state as his home. At the time Ethan Allen came to the New Hampshire grants, the controversy between the settlers and the claimants under New York had already commenced, and several actions had been brought in the courts at Albany, for the ejectment of the settlers under New Hampshire titles. Allen immediately espoused the cause of the settlers, and undertook their defense before the legal tribunals. He proceeded to New Hampshire where he procured the necessary documents. He then went to Connecticut, and engaged the services of Mr. Ingersoll, an eminent lawyer, and with these he appeared before the court at Albany. But it was of no avail. The causes had all been prejudged without regard to evidence, law or justice, and judgment was rendered in all cases against the defendants. Allen and his lawyer retired from the court, which was proceeding to annihilate the New Hampshire titles, to the lands of their employers; but they were waited on in the evening by Mr. Kemp, the king's attorney, and several lawyers and land speculators, who told Allen to go home and advise the settlers to make the best terms they could with their new landlords, signifying to him that *might often prevails against right*. Allen coolly replied, *that the gods of the valleys were not the gods of the hills.\**

Kemp asked an explanation, but Allen only answered that if he would accompany him to Bennington the meaning of the phrase should be made clear. On Allen's return to Bennington, a convention of the settlers was called, their grievances discussed, and, although the whole number who had assembled, did not exceed 100 men, they formally resolved that they would *defend their rights by force* against the arbitrary proceedings of the colony of New York, since *law and justice were denied them*. And when the civil officers of New York came to the grants, to carry into effect the decisions of their courts, they met with a determined opposition on the part of the settlers, and were not permitted to discharge their duties. The leading settlers were consequently indicted as rioters, and the New York sheriffs were sent to apprehend them. But these officers, as the writers of that period quaintly observe,

were seized by the people and severely *chastised with the twigs of the wilderness*.

"The time will not allow me to go into particulars in relation to the controversy between the first settlers of Vermont, and the colony of New York, in which Ethan Allen acted so conspicuous a part. Nor is it necessary, since these particulars are fully detailed in the published histories of the state, and are probably familiar to most of those present. I would, however, here remark, that throughout the whole of that celebrated controversy Ethan Allen was acknowledged, everywhere, by friends and foes, to be the head and leader, the master spirit of the opposition to New York. He was, at all times, the resort and the confidence of the Green Mountain boys, and the terror and dismay of the Yorkers. So great was *their estimate of his power and influence*, that the authorities of New York at first attempted to bribe him over to their interests, but failing in that, when they afterwards offered rewards for the apprehension of the ringleaders of the opposition on the grants, the reward offered for Allen was £150, while only £50 was offered for either of the others."

While Ethan Allen was defending the rights of the settlers on the New Hampshire grants, as their acknowledged champion, he was not indifferent to the conduct of the mother country towards her American colonies; and after the bloody affair at Lexington, he felt himself called upon to engage in the cause of liberty and right on a larger scale. In accordance, therefore, with a request from Connecticut, he undertook to surprise and capture the fortress of Ticonderoga. Having collected 230 Green Mountain boys, he arrived with 180 of them at the lake, in Shoreham, opposite the fort, on the evening of the 9th of May, 1775. It was with great difficulty that boats could be procured to cross the lake, and, with all their diligence, only 83 men had been able to cross over, and land near the fort, before daylight the next morning. As any farther delay would inevitably defeat their object, Allen placed himself at the head of these, inspired them with confidence by one of his laconic speeches,\* and then led them through a wicket-gate into the fort. The garrison (except the sentries, who were too much fright-

\* "Friends and fellow soldiers, you have for a number of years past been a scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad, and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and orders to me from the general assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to

\* See Bennington, page 143.







ened to give the alarm) were in a profound sleep, from which they were first awakened by three hearty cheers from the Green Mountain boys, who were drawn up in regular order within the fort. Allen having ascertained the lodging place of the commander Capt. De Laplace, commanded him, in a stentorian voice, to come forth instantly and surrender the fort, or he would sacrifice the whole garrison. De Laplace soon appeared at the door, with his pants in his hand, and inquired by what authority the surrender was demanded? "I demand it," says Allen, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These were authorities which, with Allen's sword over his head, Laplace did not think it prudent to dispute. He therefore surrendered the garrison at discretion.

"There seems to be some difference of opinion with regard to the part taken by the noted Benedict Arnold in the capture of Ticonderoga. Dr. Williams and Ira Allen, in their histories of Vermont, both state that Arnold, with the commission of colonel from the board of war in Massachusetts, arrived at Castleton before Allen left there with his Green Mountain boys, and endeavored, without success, to supplant him in the command of the expedition; and that the attempt was repeated on the morning of the 10th of May, just before they entered the fort; but that the troops decided that Allen should continue chief in command, and that Arnold might be second, with the privilege of entering the fort at Allen's left hand. On the other hand Nathan Beeman, who was Allen's guide to the fort, asserts in the most positive terms, that Arnold did not accompany the expedition, was not present at the surrender of the fort, and that he did not arrive at Ticonderoga till some days after its capture. And this statement of Mr. Beeman was confirmed by the late Mrs. Hitchcock, in a conversation I had with her on the subject several years ago. Allen, in his narrative, makes no mention of Arnold, till after the capture of Ticonderoga."

From the time of the capture of the garrison at Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen considered himself enlisted in the cause of American freedom. And, although he held no commission from congress, he lent his willing services to Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery,

valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few moments; and, inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks." From the Narrative of Allen.—*Ed.*

who were ordered to advance into Canada in the fall of 1775, and by whom he was entrusted with the command of certain detachments of the army, and sent forward for the purpose of ascertaining the feelings of the French settlers, and of engaging them, if possible, in the American cause. In one of these excursions between Longueuil and La Prairie, he met Maj. Brown, with about 200 men, and it was agreed between them, that they would attempt the capture of Montreal. Brown was to cross the river during the night, a little above the city, with his 200 men, and Allen, with 110 men, was to land a little below the city, and in the morning at a concerted signal, to assure each other that both parties were in readiness, they were to rush in on opposite sides, and take possession of the city. With a few canoes and much labor, Allen succeeded in getting his men over in the course of the night, and in choosing his position. Here he waited, with much impatience, for a signal from Brown, that he had passed over and was ready for an advance upon the city, but he waited in vain. Brown, actuated either by cowardice or jealousy, did not pass over. Allen's position and numbers soon became known in the city, and all the forces that could be mustered, were sent out to assault them, and an obstinate battle ensued. Allen, deserted by most of his Canadians, overwhelmed by numbers, and unable to retreat, was at length obliged to surrender at discretion.

This event took place on the 25th of September, 1775, and for the space of 2 years and 8 months, Allen was a prisoner in the hands of the British. He was loaded with irons and sent to England, and was treated with the greatest cruelty and indignity, but in all situations, whether chained down in the hold of the vessel, or walking upon the deck, whether confined in the filthy and gloomy prison on shore, or abroad on his parole, he was, in all places, *Ethan Allen, and no one else*. A full account of his doings and sayings and sufferings, during his captivity, was published by him soon after his return. His narrative has since been reprinted several times, and is probably familiar to you all. Ethan Allen was exchanged for Lieut. John Campbell, on the 6th of May, 1778. After waiting upon Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, he returned to Vermont, where he, unexpectedly, but to the great joy of his friends, arrived on the 31st of May. The news of his arrival was spread through the country. The Green Mountain boys flocked around him, and gave him a hearty welcome,



cannons were fired in tokens of gladness, and there was a general scene of rejoicing and hilarity."\*

In reward for Allen's services and sufferings in the cause of his country, congress conferred upon him the rank and emoluments of lieutenant colonel in the service of the United States; but he never after his captivity joined the continental army. But he engaged warmly in support of the government of Vermont which had been organized during his absence, against the machinations of New York. And also in carrying on the negotiations with the British in Canada by which the operations of a powerful British army were three years paralyzed and rendered innoxious. He was made brigadier general of the state militia, and in 1783, at the requisition of the civil authority led over 100 Green Mountain boys for the purpose of subjecting the disorganizing Yorkers in Guilford in the south eastern part of Windham county to the authority of Vermont. It was on that occasion that he put forth the following characteristic proclamation: "I, Ethan Allen, declare that unless the people of Guilford peaceably submit to the authority of Vermont the town shall be made as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah."

His family remained at Sheffield till 1777. They removed into the state the latter year while Ethan was in captivity and took up their residence in Sunderland, which was the home of the family till it removed to Burlington in 1787. Ethan Allen came to Burlington in the spring of that year, with the view of devoting himself to farming, having selected for his residence the beautiful tract of interval north of our village, now generally known as the Van Ness farm. He removed his family there in the course of the summer, and that was their home till the time of his death, which took place in less than 2 years

\*"Three cannons were fired that evening, and the next morning Col. Herrick gave orders and fourteen more were discharged" welcoming him to Bennington; "thirteen for the United States and one for young Vermont." A sarcastic poem (written, we are told, by Dr. Lemuel Hopkins and published in Dr. E. H. Smith's *Collection of American Poetry*, Litchfield, 1794), appeared at the time in a Connecticut paper, in the following lines, of which our old hero stalks out so Ethan like, we well nigh forget the bitterness of the attempt, and are disposed to consider it rather a happy illustration of the head and hero of the "Bennington mob" at home once again:

"Allen escaped from British jails,  
His tushes broke by biting nails.

See him on green hills north afar,  
Glow like some self-enkindled star.

Behold him move, ye staunch divines,  
His tall brow bristling through the pines,  
Like some old sachem from his den  
He treads once more the haunts of men."—*Et.*

from the time he came to Burlington. I have several letters written by him and Ira Allen during that period, by which it appears that on account of a partial failure of the crops and the great ingress of settlers into this part of the country, there was a distressing scarcity of food, both for man and beast. Col. Ebenezer Allen (who commanded a company of rangers during the Revolution, and who rendered himself famous by many daring exploits), was at this time settled on the south end of South Hero, at the place now called Allen's point. He and Ethan were on terms of intimacy, and hay being scarce in the winter of 1789, and Ethan's supply being short, Ebenezer told him, that if he would come over to the island with his team and make him a visit, he would furnish him with a load of hay on his return. Accordingly on the 10th of Feb., 1789, Ethan, with his sleigh and span of horses, and his man for driver, crossed over on the ice to the island. Col. Ebenezer Allen invited in some of his neighbors, who were old acquaintances of Ethan, and the afternoon and evening were past very agreeably in recalling past incidents and telling stories. Ethan had intended to return in the evening, and the hay was loaded and in readiness, but on account of the urgency of Col. Ebenezer, he remained till nearly morning when he got upon the load of hay and his black man drove towards his home in Burlington. The negro called to him several times on the way and received no answer, but did not suspect that anything unusual was the matter till he arrived at Ethan's residence on the interval. He then went to his master and found him dead, or as some say in a fit, in which he soon died. Ira Allen in a letter to Levi (then in London), says, in relation to this event: "I arrived at Burlington on the 11th of February, and was surprised with the solemn news of the death of Gen. Allen, who departed this life that day in a fit of apoplexy. On the 16th his remains were interred with the honors of war. His military friends from Bennington and parts adjacent attended and the procession was truly solemn and numerous." He was buried in the grave yard at Winooski falls.

Ethan Allen was twice married. By his first wife he had five children, one son and four daughters, all of whom were born, I think, before the family came to Vermont. The names of these children were Lorain, Joseph, Lucy, Mary Ann, and Permelia. Joseph died at Sheffield, while his father was in captivity, being 11 years old. Lorain died un-





married, Lucy married the Hon. S. Hitchcock, and Parmelia married Eleazer W. Keyes, Esq., and these both resided and died at Burlington. Ethan's first wife died in Sunderland, in the early part of 1783, and was an excellent and pious woman. One of Ethan's few attempts to write poetry were some lines on the death of his wife, published in the *Bennington Gazette*, July 10th, 1783.\*

He married his second wife in 1784. This marriage is thus pompously announced in the *Vermont Gazette*, for Feb. 21st of that year: "Married at Westminster, on the 9th of Feb., the Honorable General Ethan Allen, to the amiable Mrs. Lydia Buchanan, a lady possessing, in an eminent degree, every graceful qualification requisite to render the hymenial bonds felicitous." There appears to have been a slight mistake in this announcement. The lady's name was not Lydia but Fanny. By his second marriage he had 3 children, Ethan A., Hannibal and one daughter Fanny. Fanny, after she was grown up to womanhood entered a nunnery in Canada, where she died.† Hannibal and Ethan A. Allen both held offices in the United States army. Hannibal died several years ago at Norfolk in Virginia, and his widow was not long since residing in the state of Michigan. Ethan A. Allen died in Norfolk county, Va., Jan. 6th, 1845. He left one son, Ethan A. Allen, who now resides in the city of New York. After

\* Monumental inscription for the tomb of Mary Allen of Sunderland, wife of Gen. Allen. Said to have been written by him:

Farewell, my friends, this fleeting world adieu,  
My residence no longer is with you,  
My children I commend to Heaven's care,  
And humbly raise my hopes above despair:  
And conscious of a virtuous transient strife,  
Anticipate the joys of the next life;  
Yet such celestial and ecstatic bliss  
Is but in part conferred on us in this.  
Confiding in the power of God most high,  
His wisdom, goodness, and infinity,  
Displayed, securely I resign my breath:  
To the cold unrelenting stroke of death:  
Trusting that God, who gave me life before  
Will still preserve me, in a state much more  
Exalted mentally—beyond decay,  
In the blest regions of eternal day.

"From this poetry we might infer that Mars was no great favorite of the muses."

† Fanny Allen died in the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal, of which convent she had been an inmate for some years. We have the following description from a lady whose mother was personally acquainted with Miss Allen, and saw her frequently after she had taken the veil: "Fanny was the youngest daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen, and inherited much of the energy and decision of his character, controlled by womanly gentleness. In person she was rather above than below the medium height, and of uncommon beauty in form and feature. Her complexion was fair, her eyes dark blue with a singular depth and calmness of expression, while the dignity and ease of her manners gave quite evidence to the refinement and loveliness of her character. In the qualities which adorn the domestic and social circle she was unsurpassed. The

death of Gen. Ethan Allen his widow became the wife of the late Hon. Jabez Penningman of Colchester and died in that town a little more than 20 years ago.

Ethan Allen prided himself no less on account of his skill as a thinker and writer than as a leader and warrior. Notwithstanding the deficiency of his education, he was in the practice of writing from his very childhood, and his writings everywhere exhibit that same self confidence, which was so obvious in all his acts. There is a remarkable boldness and assurance of right in both, and this boldness appeared not only in his manner and style but in the very handwriting itself.

"I have here one of his letters, which is a fair specimen of his style and penmanship. It is a copy, in his own handwriting, of a letter addressed by him to the governor of Canada, about the time he came to Burlington.

"Mention is made in this letter, you will perceive, of his book on theology. This work was none other than that generally known as *Ethan Allen's Bible*. As this was the most remarkable, and most considerable of his works, it being an octavo volume of 477 pages, I will say a few words respecting it. Most of his other writings were political, relating generally to the controversy with New York, and were published and circulated in pamphlet form. These are all re-

circumstance of her conversion to the Catholic faith, at a time when very little was known of that religion in Vermont was regarded as a most remarkable one, and created great excitement in her family, in general society where she was widely known, and peculiarly fitted to shine, and, indeed, as far as the name of her distinguished father was known. This excitement was of course greatly increased when her solemn determination to take the veil was disclosed. Every possible opposition was made by her family and friends without moving her decision for a moment. In the hope of diverting her attention to other subjects, of awakening her interest in the frivolities of the world, and thus averting an event which was deemed so great a calamity or at least of delaying its accomplishment, she was introduced during several seasons among fashionable circles of our cities where she attracted universal admiration. She quietly acquiesced and cheerfully complied with the desires of her mother and step-father in these matters, but it was all of no avail, and they were at length prevailed upon to consent to her following a vocation which had superseded all worldly interests in her heart. For a long time after she took the step which had become the great object of her life, the convent was constantly besieged with people from different parts of the United States, who were visiting Montreal for business or pleasure and could not leave the city without seeing the 'lovely American nun,' the first one whom their country had given to such a life and the daughter of so prominent and popular a leader of the 'Green Mountain boys.' These constant calls, however, became fatiguing and annoying to her, and the mother superior at length consented to deny her attendance upon them and permit her to retire to the seclusion which she devoutly desired." There is also an interesting sketch of her Catholic conversion and convent life in a French work that we have seen, *Vie de Mlle Mance*, par Rev. M. Faillon.—*Ed.*



for ed to and described in our published history of Vermont."

Part of the history of this greater work, his book on theology, even his biographers seem to be entirely ignorant. From information derived from various sources, but principally from the late Mr. Jehial Johns of Huntington, already mentioned, I am enabled to make the following statements which I am inclined to regard as substantially true:

At the time of Ethan Allen's youth there were in Litchfield co., Ct., and in Dutchess co., N. Y., which lies adjacent, a number of professed infidels, among whom a Dr. Thomas Young was prominent, both on account of his education and abilities, and also on account of his daring profaneness, amounting sometimes to blasphemy, for which he was once prosecuted, convicted and punished. Young was living on what was called the Oblong in Dutchess co., and very near the line of Connecticut. At the time Pres't Edwards proposed his famous theological questions, Young engaged in their discussion, and boldly espoused the infidel side, and argued in opposition to the necessity of a Divine Revelation. Ethan Allen had previous to this time been on very intimate terms with Young, had spent much time at his house, and fully imbibed all of his infidel notions. Allen, therefore, entered at once upon this discussion, supporting the same views with Young, and spending a large share of his time in writing. Mrs. Wadhams, whom I have already mentioned, and in whose family he resided, informed me some years ago, that Ethan Allen spent one summer at her house employed nearly the whole time in writing. She did not know what he was writing about, but she recollected that once when she called him to dinner he said that he was very sorry she had called so soon, for "he had got clear up into the upper regions." It seemed at this time, to be generally understood that he and Young were engaged in company, in the preparation of a work in support of infidel principles, and that there was an agreement between them that the one who outlived the other should publish it. When Ethan Allen came to Vermont his MSS. were left in possession of Young. Young engaged, soon after this, very warmly in the cause of the American colonies, and became distinguished as a political writer. He spent some time in Albany and after that a while in Boston, and at the time of the commencement of the Revolution removed with his family to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia, he wrote, in

April, 1777, his celebrated letter to the people of Vermont, advising them to form forthwith a state government, for God, said he, *had fairly put it in their power to help themselves.* He died in Philadelphia in the latter part of that year, and his family returned to their residence in Dutchess county, N. Y. On Allen's return to Vermont, after his exile in the spring of 1778, he called upon Young's family, procured his own and Young's MSS. and took them with him to Vermont. These, as he had leisure he rewrote, altered and arranged them in the form of a book with this title, *Reason the only Oracle of Man, or a Compendious System of Natural Religion.* The preface of this work is dated July 2, 1782, and it was published at Bennington in 1784, by Anthony Haswell, the father of our respectable townsman N. B. Haswell, Esq. But a few copies of this work were bound at first, and while the bulk of the edition was remaining in Mr. Haswell's office in sheets, the office and its contents were consumed by fire, and Mr. Haswell, I think, to the hour of his death, regarded this calamity as a judgment upon him, for being concerned in publishing an infidel work, and as an interposition of Divine Providence to prevent its circulation. In consequence of this destruction of the sheets, copies of the original edition are exceedingly rare.

"Allen prided himself very much upon this his *great work* on theology, and would not patiently brook anything said to its disparagement. A clergyman, in the course of his religious services, at which Allen was present, once read Dr. Watts' version of the 119th Psalm, beginning thus:

"Let all the heathen writers join,  
To form one perfect book,  
Great God, if once compared with thine,  
How mean their writings look."

"Allen hearing this, and supposing the relation made with reference to himself, is said to have been very indignant, and to have left the house in rage."\*

[\*Illustrative of the difference often met by the historian in the narration of the same anecdote, we give another current version of the above: Allen, who prided himself upon his hospitality, kept an open door for the clergy visiting his neighborhood—professedly on his wife's account (his first wife being a religious woman, see page 135), but apparently as much from his predilection for argument and pride of his talent in theological debate—at one time, a Methodist preacher, says our narrator, came on a missionary tour into the place, who proposed to hold a meeting at the house of Ethan; Allen readily assented and notice was sent around. However, as the people began to gather, the old hero's love of controversy and of fun began to awaken, and he assured the minister very positively that if he preached in *his house* it must be out of *his bible*—no definite answer was given to the proposition—the time for the opening of the meeting had arrived—Allen defiantly laid his Ora-





Allen took much pains to circulate his Oracle among the literati of America, and in foreign countries. He sent copies not only

de of Reason on the stand. The preacher without remark took out a Testament and Watts' hymns from his side pocket; the Testament laid by the side of Allen's bible; he opened the hymn-book, and commenced significantly to read,

"Let all the heathen writers join  
To form one perfect book —

(pointing to Allen's work as he read, and then to the word of God beside),

Great God, when once compared with thine  
How mean their writings look."

It is said Allen snatched his book, with an oath, from the table, and the preacher proceeded without further interference to fulfill his appointment.

There is also another very general anecdote bearing upon the theology of Allen, embodied in the following verses, clipped from a nameless fragment of an old newspaper (see also page 135):

#### \*THE INFIDEL AND HIS DAUGHTER.

"Suggested by reading a recent newspaper paragraph describing the scene between the brave old Ethan Allen and his daughter, on the eve of her death, when she asked the stern infidel in whose faith he would have her to die, his or her mother's:

"The damps of death are coming fast,  
My father, o'er my brow;  
The past with all its scenes has fled,  
And I must turn me now  
To that dim future which in vain  
My eyes seek to descry;  
Tell me, my father, in this hour,  
In whose belief to die.

"In thine? I've watched thy scornful smile,  
And heard thy withering tone,  
Whene'er the Christian's humble hope  
Was placed above thine own;  
I've heard thee speak of coming death  
Without a shade of gloom,  
And laugh at all the childish fears  
That cluster round the tomb!

"Or is it in my mother's faith?  
How fondly do I trace  
Through many a weary year long past  
That calm and saintly face!  
How often do I call to mind,  
Now she's beneath the sod,  
The place, the hour, in which she drew  
My early thoughts to God!

"'Twas then she took this sacred book,  
And from its burning page  
Read how its truths support the soul  
In faith and falling age,  
And bade me in its precepts live,  
And by its precepts die,  
That I might share a home of love,  
In worlds beyond the sky.

"My father, shall I look above,  
Amid this gathering gloom,  
To him whose promises of love  
Extend beyond the tomb?  
Or curse the Being who hath blessed  
This checkered heart of mine?  
Must I embrace my mother's faith,  
Or die, my sire, in thine?

"The frown upon that warrior-brow  
Passed like a cloud away,  
And tears coursed down the rugged cheek,  
That flowed not till that day,  
'Not, not in mine,' with choking voice,  
The skeptic made reply —  
'But in thy mother's holy faith,  
My daughter may'st thou die!'"—Ed.]

to the learned men of England but to several literary and scientific societies. In a letter to the Hon. St. Johns, a copy of which I have in my possession, he says: "I transmit to you my Theological Book, styled *Oracles of Reason*, which you will please to lay before the Academy of Arts and Science of Paris, by whose sentence I expect to stand or fall." Allen, although he never renounced his infidelity, changed his views, somewhat, after the publication of his *Oracles*, and towards the close of his life he spent much time in preparing an elaborate appendix to it. This appendix, in his own handwriting, is now in the possession of Udney H. Penniman, Esq., of Colchester, a son of Ethan Allen's widow, after her marriage to Dr. Penniman. On the cover of this MSS. is written as follows:

"This appendix is to be published whenever it can without infringing upon my present or future living.

(Signed) "ETHAN ALLEN."

The substance of Allen's theology may be expressed in few words. It consisted in a belief in the existence of a Supreme Creator and Governor of the Universe; in a belief that man would be rewarded or punished in a future state, in accordance with his doings in this life; that reason is a sufficient guide for man, and that a revelation is unnecessary; and, being unnecessary, has never been made, and is not to be expected. Whether the *Oracles of Reason* was the sole production of Ethan Allen, or the joint production of him and Dr. Young, may never, perhaps, be certainly known. I am very confident, however, that no person who is familiar with Allen's other writings, can read the *Oracles of Reason* without suspicion that some other person beside himself was concerned in its composition. With regard to the general character of Ethan Allen, the conspicuous and commendable traits upon which his fame rests, were his unwavering patriotism, his love of freedom, his wisdom, boldness, courage, energy, perseverance, his aptitude to command, his ability to inspire those under him with respect and confidence, his high sense of honor, and probity, and justice, his generosity, and kindness, and sympathy in the afflictions and sufferings of others. Opposed to these good qualities were his self-sufficiency, his personal vanity, his occasional rashness, and his sometimes harsh and vulgar language. All of these characteristic traits might be abundantly proved by well known facts and authentic anecdotes, but



time will not allow it here. Many have formed the opinion that Ethan Allen was a barbarian, a well nigh savage, that he was cruel and revengeful, and, as a warrior, delighted in the massacre and destruction of his enemies; but such opinions are entirely erroneous. Instead of being cruel, he was a man of remarkably susceptible and tender feelings, and instead of seeking the lives of his enemies who fell into his power, I am not aware of any proof that he ever took the life of a human being with his own hand. And I recollect but one instance in which he lent his services to procure the condemnation and execution of a criminal, and that was in the case of David Redding, the notorious Tory, who was executed at Bennington, in 1778. Redding was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 6th of June. Before that day arrived, it was found that the trial was illegal, the verdict having been rendered by a jury of only six persons, instead of twelve, as required by the common law. He was therefore reprieved till the 11th, to give time for the correction of this informality. The people being ignorant of these proceedings, assembled on the 6th, in great numbers, and being much disappointed in not seeing Redding executed, they became very disorderly and noisy. To quiet the tumult, Allen mounted a stump, commanded attention, and after explaining the reasons of the reprieve, told them all to return peaceably to their homes, and come again on the 11th, assuring them with an oath, "that they should then see a man hung, for if Redding was not hung he would be hung himself." At the appointed time the people were gratified with Redding's execution. Ethan Allen, like all human beings, had his good and bad qualities, his virtues and his vices, and these were all exhibited in him in bold relief, like the objects in a picture which is well wrought and true to nature. The lights and shades, the beauties and deformities of his character stand out with remarkable prominence and distinctness, and it is necessary to consider all these in connection, in order to form a true estimate of the man. Those who look only at his generosity, his honesty, his bravery, and his unconquerable love of freedom, will be disposed to regard him as a paragon of great and godlike qualities; while others who look chiefly at his self-confidence, his personal vanity and his often profane and vulgar language, will regard him as the personification of vice and meanness. Allen's character as a whole, was not unlike that of our native mountain forest scenery. It was wild and

uncultivated, and at the same time exhibits very much of the sublime and beautiful. We find in it very much to approve and admire, and not a little to condemn and despise. We are at one time surprised and astonished at his heroism and magnanimity, and at another, disgusted and made ashamed by his profanity and vulgarity. Or he may be compared to the stately oak, growing in all its luxuriance and majesty, in the midst of our native forests, and whose form was never made symmetrical by the judicious application of the pruning knife, whose asperities were never removed by the hand of cultivation; the roughness and extravagance of his character, were only the natural excrescences which resulted from the uncommon vigor of his growth.

Vermont is indebted for her independence and the establishment of her government mainly to three individuals; these were Ethan and Ira Allen and Thos. Chittenden. Thos. Chittenden was her chief magistrate, Ira Allen her diplomatist, and Ethan Allen her military chieftain. Each of these deserves honorable commemoration by the state, especially the first and last.

As Washington was the father of his country so was Thomas Chittenden the father of Vermont, and as Washington was a terror to the enemies of American Independence so was Ethan Allen a terror to the enemies of Vermont. The names of these men we cherish in grateful remembrance, and may we not hope yet to see their statues occupy their appropriate niches in our State House at Montpelier? These statues lie buried in their perfection in our native marble, and the exhibition which we have witnessed proves that we have a native artist who is abundantly able to disinter them and present them to the admiring gaze in all the classic elegance of Grecian art. In Ethan Allen Vermont claims a hero — in Mr. Kinney a sculptor, and in her quarries a statuary marble, each of which is unequalled in its kind in any other state in the Union. And may we not hope soon to see a noble hero's statue in marble of which we may claim to ourselves all the honor — the prototype, the artist and the material being all productions of Vermont.

*Notes.*—By a memorandum in the copy of the *Oracles of Reason* in Ethan Allen's handwriting it would appear that Ethan Allen was born Jan. 21st, 1739; Fanny, his second wife, Apr. 4th, 1760; married Feb. 16th, 1784. Children: Fanny Allen born Nov. 13th, 1784; Ethan Voltaire born Feb. 3d, 1786; Hanni-





bal born Nov. 24th, 1787. The difference between the ages of Ethan Allen and his second wife at the time of their marriage was 23 years—he being 47, she 24. At the time of his death she was 29. She spent most of three years after his death with her mother at Westminster.

Ethan Allen's third daughter by his first wife was Mary Ann. She died in Burlington about 2 years after the death of her father. When Ethan Allen lived on the Van Ness farm, horse teams were hardly known in this part of the country. Mrs. Forbes says there were 3 or 4 families near the lake shore, where Burlington village now is, and the settlement was called the Bay. When Ethan and his lady visited these families in the winter they used to ride on an ox sled, and it was with an ox sled that Ethan went over to Col. Ebenezer Allen's on the island for hay. She says that Ethan was alive, but in a fit, when the black man with the team arrived at home, and that he died at his house. Mrs. Stephen Law remembers her father was sent for and tried to bleed him, but without success, and he remained insensible till he died. Mr. L. practised extracting teeth and blood letting occasionally. The funeral was attended at Ira's in Colchester, and guns were fired over the grave, on the Burlington side of the river.

Heber Allen died in Poultney. He had 5 children, Heber, Sarah, Joseph, Lucy and Heman. Heber taught school in Milton, Ga., &c., and went west. Sarah married a Mr. Everts, and settled in Georgia. Lucy married Orange Smith, and lived awhile in Swanton. After Heber's death, his widow kept house for Ira, till her death in about 1788. She was buried at the Falls. She says: "Ethan Allen was a man of remarkably tender feelings. The block house built by Ira Allen and Remember Baker was south west of Ira's log house, and nearer the river." Ethan's family came to Burlington about July, and lived at the Bay, at Mr. Collins' till after the birth of Hannibal, which was Nov. 24th, 1787. ZADOCK THOMPSON.

#### Monument.

[From the Papers of the Hon. Hiland Hall.]

In November, 1855, the legislature of the state passed an act providing for the erection of a monument over his grave at Burlington, which has been completed in compliance with the act. It consists of a Tuscan column of granite, 42 feet in height and 4½ feet diameter at its base, with a pedestal 6 feet square, in which are inserted 4 plates of

white marble, having the following inscriptions, to wit:

(West side)—*Vermont* to **ETHAN ALLEN** | born in Litchfield, Ct., 10th January, 1737, o. s. | died in Burlington, Vt., 12th Feby., 1789 | and buried near the site of this monument.

(South side)—The leader of the Green Mountain Boys | in the surprise and capture of | TYCONDEROGA | which he demanded "in the name of | the Great Jehovah and the | Continental Congress."

A pamphlet—the Ceremonies of the Erection of the Monument, has been published; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge delivered the oration, which eloquent tribute was re-read by request at the last meeting of the State Historical Society, Feb. 16, 1863.

#### The Grave of Allen.

[From a Poem by Mary Hutton of Hyde Park.]

"Upon Winooski's pleasant shore  
Brave Allen sleeps . . .  
And there beneath the murmuring pine  
Is freedom's consecrated shrine.  
And every patriot heart will swell

As bending o'er that lowly grave  
He pays his homage to the brave,

Then let it be our earnest aim  
To cherish every noble name:  
That ages yet to come may read  
Each worthy name, each valiant deed,  
And know with what a fearless hand  
Our fathers struck for life and land.  
Their names are many; but among  
That matchless crowd, that fearless throng  
There's one that shines for us alone,  
Whose deathless glory is our own.  
His memory then should ever be  
Dear to our hearts as liberty;  
And while our country has a name  
Let us preserve our Allen's fame."

A poem—in tribute to Ethan Allen, and somewhat descriptive of Burlington, was delivered some 4 or 5 years since, by Rev. C. L. Goodell, a graduate of the Vermont University (see *Poets and Poetry of Vermont*, p. 132). The engine that pants up through the rail road gorges of our mountains daily, bears his name, and it is the war-cry of the Green Mountain boys of the Federal army as they meet the mad hosts of rebeldom to-day.

#### Levi Allen's Letters, &c.

Many papers, the diary, letters, &c., of Levi Allen, are still preserved in the collec-



tions of the Vermont Historical Society, and among the papers of Mr. Stevens. We make the following brief notations from the latter:

"Levi Allen and Heman Allen were in partnership in trade, at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Ct., and dissolved Feb. 3, 1772." (See *Connecticut Courant*, April 7, 1772.)

*Marriage Certificate.*

"New Milford, July 29th, 1779.

These may certify that Mr. Levi Allen, merchant, belonging to the state of New York, is married with Mrs. Anne Allen, belonging to the state of Connecticut.

Dr. NATHL. TAYLOR."

*Levi Allen's Challenge to Major Edward Jessup.*

"No. 4 Bridge Row, near Rawleigh.

Sir: The private unmannerly attacks you have repeatedly made on my character, without the least provocation, which have accidentally come to my knowledge, couched in hints and terms apparently evasive of law, reduce me to the disagreeable necessity, in vindication of my *honor* as a private gentleman, as well as that of the public character I have the honor to act in, on behalf of Vermont, to call you to the *field*. Accordingly I shall expect you to meet me to-morrow morning, the 13th inst., at six of the clock, in the King's new road, leading from Pamlico to Chelsea, about 50 rods from the first entrance into said road, with a case of pistols, and your second. A green field on the right hand will afford ample room.

Sir, your humble servant,

LEVI ALLEN.

Monday, Aug. 12th, 1789, 11 o'clock A. M.  
Major Jessup."

*Major Jessup's Reply.*

"No. 11 Rawleigh street, Aug. 12, 1789,  
One o'clock. P. M.

Sir: I have this moment received your note dated No. 7, Bridge Row, August 12th, 1789, 11 o'clock, A. M., which I understand was left at my lodgings, in my absence, by a person unknown, signed Levi Allen, setting forth that I have made secret, unmanly and repeated attacks on your character, which you say have accidentally come to your knowledge, and that you are under the necessity, in vindication of your honor as a private gentleman, as well as that of the public character you have the honor to act in, on behalf of Vermont, to call me to the field, and accordingly expect me to meet you with a case of pistols, my second, &c. In answer

to this extraordinary letter, I can only say that I know very little of yourself, less of your acting in a public character in behalf of Vermont. But if you mean to act like a gentleman, I expect you will let me know who are your informers, and what it is I am accused of saying prejudicial to your character, and if they are gentlemen, I have no doubt but I shall convince them that they or you are mistaken, which must be done before I can satisfy any man or men in any other way.

Sir, your humble servant,

Levi Allen.

EDWARD JESSUP."

[Whereupon Allen issued the following:]

"Mayor Edward Jessup having taken a liberty with my character, in consequence of which I sent him a challenge on the 12th inst., to give me the satisfaction of a gentleman; he thought proper to send me an evasive answer, did not meet me on the morning of the 13th, agreeably to appointment I made with him, though I expected him, and attended for that purpose; a circumstance that does not much conduce to the honor of Major Jessup. LEVI ALLEN.

Bridge Row, Aug. 15, 1789."

[From Letters to Ira Allen.]

"London, Aug. 20, 1779.

[Upon hearing Vermont had joined the Federal Union.]

I have lately been inquired of by the Secretary of State and some others in high office, respecting the town of Albany, and you may depend on holding every foot of land south of 45° N. lat., and assurance that every favor of congress will be granted Vermont. I hope in the name of common sense you have not, and in the name of — you will not join congress. Gov. Chittenden, yourself, our deceased brother, Gens. Keys, Erme, Pearl, Clark, Col. Lyon, Spafford, Hitchcock, Ebenezer Allen, Coit, &c., all being fully determined to the contrary when I left you . . . . .

I beg you will seriously consider this matter, as it is of infinite importance to Vermont, and our family in particular."

"London, June 25, 1789.

I can get an act of parliament for cutting a canal from St. Johns in the most convenient place, and am pretty certain government will lend eight or ten thousand pounds to forward the business. Whether the business was ever done or not, it is immaterial, this I know, if I had the money I could make my fortune, or rather make our fortune, and the game too, and repay the money . . . . .





I want you to get an act of the general assembly, or from the governor in council, under the seal of the state, printed and fairly made out, proposing to cut said canal, and appointing me their agent, fully authorized to apply for an act of parliament, . . . obtaining license, full leave, liberty and assistance to cut the same. The word assistance being inserted, I can make it answer my purposes here, perhaps, and the Vermonters not know what I intend. You can cook the matter with the Secretary. . . .

The canal can and will be cut. But after getting the grant and money, if the business should be put off one year to prepare, provision, &c., that the same may be done to better advantage, in the meantime the matter of trade going on with energy and force, will carry all before it like a torrent of mighty, rushing waters, that by the second year we can cut canals or anything else we please. . . .

As I have before hinted, settle all matters with Col. Lyon, and make free with Gen. Clark. Talk about a Vermont company in trade. Be thick with the governor and his son on the subject of trade. . . .

If matters should work so bad nothing can be done with the public, send me a power of attorney to contract for you, and in your name, and git eight, ten or more to sign the same, with the governor's name as a signer, acknowledged before the secretary of state, under the seal of Vermont. You know how, but let the whole be *bona fide ipso facto*, if possible, but at any rate let me have something of the kind well done, for I have no idea of leaving England till something is actually done, and I really believe shall send you this season a cargo of salt and something handsome as to goods to suit the state. If I can get a good assortment shall come along with them, even if I return by the same ship, and bring Nancy along with me.

London, Sunday, 2d August, 1789.

To all the survivors of the Allen family, if any:

I have not received a silable written or verbal line since I left you, the public papers announce the death of Ethan Allen. The expense of a single letter would be one shilling only, and no danger of being opened here. It is impossible to form any conjecture about such unpardonable omissions, not only ones' feelings are sensibly touched thro' anxiety, but must appear ridiculous to the discerning part here. . . .

[Whereupon he waxes very wroth at the "silence of Nancy and Ira."]

"No answer to bunch of letters and passage scribbling, six other previous letters by pack-ets." (And threatens or hints at self destruction by pistols, &c.)

(To his wife.)

"Nov. 29, 1790.

"Every thing has succeeded to my most sanguine expectations. [He lives in Savannah and traffics his own commerce.]

"Quebec, 30th, 1792.

After crossing the Atlantic four times, twice loading a ship of 200 tons, working myself into the good graces of first character of Gt. Britain, getting annual money, &c., &c. I expect a dram of comfort or a dram of aquafortis in a few days."

(A complete letter.)

"Dear Nancy, if you are well and the child is well all is well. LEVI ALLEN.

#### Poetry.

[When in jail it appears by his diary that he frequently attempted poetizing, to wit: written while in jail at Quebec.]

"BY A LAY POET IN LIMBO."

When worldly pelf my poor old purse forsook,  
The world all awry cast a scornful look,  
Reverse the scene, with flush of guilders roll  
Who's then so mad to say that man's a fool.

#### FASHION.

Bewitching fashion with what power

Despotic dost thou rule,

To the submissive bend each hour

The saint, the sage, the fool.

Obedient to thy potent sway

The great, the best are found,

By thee are governed every day

The circling year around.

As thou dost fancy guided near

They'r void of mental force,

Attentive to thy compass steer

Through life their changeful course.

But oh! how oft by thee misled,

On quick sands do they run,

And rocks behold exciting dread

Behold but can not shun.

Signed, LEVI ALLEN."

[The following doggerel is also credited to him, and said to have been written while smarting under the loss of his landed property, which he attributed to Ira. Albeit, his property was confiscated on account of his active, undisguisable, bitter toryism.]

•THE THREE BROTHERS.

ETHAN.

Old Ethan once said over a full bowl of grog,  
Though I believe not in Jesus, I hold to a God,



There is also a Devil—you will see him one  
day  
In a whirlwind of fire take Levi away.

IRA.

Says Ira to Ethan it plain doth appear,  
That you are inclined to banter and jeer,  
I think for myself and I freely declare  
Our Levi's too stout for the prince of the air,  
If ever you see them engaged in affray,  
'Tis our Levi who'll take the Devil away.

LEVI.

Says Levi, your speeches make it perfectly  
clear,  
That you both seem inclined to banter and  
jeer,  
Though through all the world my name stands  
enrolled  
For tricks, sly and crafty, ingenious and bold,  
There is one consolation which none can deny  
That there's one greater rogue in this world  
than I.

ETHAN AND IRA.

"Whose that?" (they both cry with equal  
surprise.)

LEVI.

'Tis Ira, 'tis Ira, I yield him the prize.

#### THE WAR OF 1812, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BY G. B. SAWYER, ESQ.

Capt. John Price, whose death occurred a few weeks since, at Burlington, Vt. (July, 1853), was one of the best soldiers of the war of 1812. He was in four general actions, and in every service of danger that presented itself, and always earned the applause of his comrades, and the high approbation of his officers. He performed one act especially, which, from the importance of its consequences, and the fearful danger he encountered, deserves to be called an act of heroic self-devotion. Sent by Gen. Brown to the enemy, and simulating the character of a deserter, his information induced the British commander to detach one portion of his army down the Niagara river, and to keep inactive another,—thus enabling Gen. Brown to carry the British works by a brilliant sortie from Fort Erie, to save his army from imminent peril, and achieve one of the most striking victories of the war. For this service, Mr. Price should have been honored and rewarded in his life-time, and his family should be remembered now. But it too often happens, where,—as in the case of John Price—the merits of the humble soldier are distinctive and peculiar, that he loses even the simplest reward—their acknowledgment and appreciation, from the indifference or modesty of

the brave man who disdains to trumpet his own deeds, or the indolent or selfish neglect of superiors who reap fame and advancement from his unrequited self-devotion.

The father and his two sons, John Price, seventeen years old, and Joseph Price, a year older, enlisted at Burlington (of which they were natives), in the Eleventh Regiment, in June, 1812, and were attached soon after to the company of Capt. John Bliss. John Price was even then remarkable for his great personal strength, hardihood, and resolution. The regiment was enlisted from New Hampshire and Vermont; the greatest number Vermonters.

With their regiment, the three Prices fought bravely at the battle of Chrystler's fields, and performed the severe march from French mills to Buffalo, in the spring of 1814, where John procured an honorable discharge for his father, on account of age and sickness. Very much to his displeasure, the old soldier was obliged to go home, but afterwards re-enlisted; was badly wounded at the action of La Cole Mills, and did good service at the battle of Plattsburg.

At Buffalo, Gen. Brown took command of the army, consisting of Scott's and Ripley's brigades, Townson's artillery, and Porter's volunteers—some 3,500 men (besides a considerable number of sick), which had been brought by Gen. Scott's training, in six or seven weeks, to a perfection of discipline before unknown to the service. Brown crossed the river and carried Fort Erie—two days after (July 5) marched to Chippewa, where Riall was posted with 3,000 men. While Ripley made a movement towards the left, to support Porter, who had been engaged with the Indians and troops sent to reinforce them, Scott's brigade and the artillery found the main body of the British in the open field, and engaged them, without waiting for Ripley's support. Scott's evolutions were performed with the same celerity and exactness as on parade; and American firing, always quick and—unlike European—always with an aim, was exceedingly effective. The two crack regiments—the Royal Scots, and the King's Own—faltered, and became disordered, when Scott ordered his whole line to charge. The British turned upon their heels, fled in utter rout, and took refuge in their entrenchments, losing 500 men. Capt. Weeks of the Eleventh, obtained permission just before the action commenced, to throw his company in advance upon the flanks of the British column. The movement was masked by a board fence, which afforded, at the same





time, a rest for the musket. He got three unexpected fires, at point blank distance, with fatal aim—an auspicious omen of the coming contest. This skillful and handsome battle of Chippewa—the first pitched battle of the war—electrified the country almost as much as the capture of the *Guerriere* by the Constitution.

The command of Riall's army was then taken by Lieut. Gen. Drummond, who called in the troops from the neighboring garrisons, and received heavy reinforcements from Montreal, a portion of which arrived on the morning of the battle of Bridgewater.

The sanguinary conflict was brought on, July 25, by a movement of Gen. Scott's brigade and artillery, in order to prevent a threatened attack on the village of Schlosser, across the river, where our sick and wounded, with baggage and stores, had been sent. Gen. Scott, with scarcely 1,600 men, found himself, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of the whole British army of 6,000 men strongly posted, with a battery of nine pieces of artillery, upon an eminence. Notwithstanding such disparity, the battle was maintained till sundown. Exposed to such a fire, Gen. Scott ordered charge after charge, nor did his little band hesitate to precipitate themselves upon masses three times their number; in no instance did the enemy withstand the onset. It was hand to hand; when broken and scattered by the charge, the fugitives were rallied or replaced by the reserves behind, to renew the same scene. Price had his musket twice shot out of his hand, but there was no want of muskets on that field. Throwing himself among the enemy, and using the bayonet, the clubbed musket, or the fist, he opened a lane for his less athletic comrades to rush in. This he did repeatedly, and Hopkins, Blake and Lawrence did the same.

Major McNiel—for Col. Campbell had been mortally wounded at the battle of Chippewa—commanding the Eleventh regiment, and every captain, were killed or wounded. And when Gen. Brown arrived with Ripley's brigade at sundown, the regiment was in command of the senior lieutenant. Maj. Leavenworth, of the Ninth, who had originally belonged to the Eleventh, and knew every man in it, rode up and asked for the regiment and the commanding officer. "I command the regiment," said the lieutenant, "and here it is. The rest are dead on the field or carried wounded to the rear." Greatly affected, Leavenworth declared they should retire from the field. If any more fighting

remained, it should be done by others. Officers sternly remonstrated, the men implored. Price stepped forward and told the major that his brother Joseph had been shot dead by his side a few moments before, "and how can I retire while I can carry a musket?" What remained of the Eleventh regiment was attached to the Ninth, next the company of Capt. Hull (son of the unfortunate Gen. Hull) who was himself killed half an hour afterwards—and remained in the action till it closed. How Miller stormed the artillery and turned the guns upon the enemy—repaying with interest the destruction they had caused us—how, reinforced with every effective man, he repelled and defeated three several desperate assaults of the whole British army to retake them; how, after midnight, they sullenly retreated, leaving the Americans in possession of the artillery and the field of battle, every one must remember who has heard of the battle of Bridgewater. Brown and Scott were severely wounded, as were Drummond and Riall; the latter a prisoner. The Americans had 56 wounded officers alone, and a third of that number killed; and the armies lost more than 1,000 men each. The night and the morning were devoted to burying the dead, and collecting and comforting the wounded. To perform this latter duty, it was absolutely necessary for our army to retire to Fort Erie. This was done in the course of the day, but with the mortifying circumstance that the guns were left on the field for the want of horses to remove them.

For more than a week the exhausted armies were unable to move. But in the first days of August, the British army, of 5,000 strong, marched to Fort Erie and commenced throwing up batteries. In less than a fortnight after the siege had commenced, the enemy had brought his lines of circumvallation within a few hundred feet of Fort Erie, which had also been strongly entrenched—and the fire was incessant. Gen. Gaines, who had assumed the command, had scarcely 1,500 men, and the enemy, relying on their superiority of force, resolved to storm the fort. Just before day of Aug. 15, the enemy, in three divisions, attacked the fort with their whole force, on three points at once. While the artillery at the angles of the bastions enfiladed—that is, swept lengthwise the ditches which surrounded the fort, and over which the enemy must pass to enter it—a storm of musketry poured upon them from above. Those who reached the parapet of the fort were thrown back again into the



ditch to meet the double peril they had just surmounted. The defenders had successfully repulsed the repeated attacks of the right and left divisions; it had required their utmost efforts. Col. Drummond (nephew of the general), meanwhile, who commanded the centre division, far the most numerous, and doubtless designed to be the main column of attack, was inadequately met, and succeeded in gaining the parapet, followed by hundreds. Waving his sword, he lived long enough to utter the words, "Give the d—d Yankees no quarter!"—but not a moment longer—he was instantly shot dead, riddled with bullets. John Price who was near him when he fell, and who had no idea of sparing his bullets on such an occasion, seized the barbarian's sword, and afterwards bought his watch of a soldier who took it. As the defenders turned to repel this new danger, the magazine, over and near which the assailants were, accidentally or otherwise, exploded, blowing bastion, assailants, and some fifty of the defenders into the air. Those of the storming party who survived, lost no time in springing or being dashed over the fort and into the ditch. A story was told of the captain of a gun favorably situated at this time for raking these unfortunate fellows. He was blazing away to his entire satisfaction, when an officer ran to him, and ordered him to desist. "Don't harm those who are floundering in the ditch—but let fly at the rascals who are streaking it to the batteries." "Zouns, sir," said the honest artilleryman, "would Drummond have had your scruples, if he'd had us in such a fix?" The story, not unlikely to be true, shows how closely retribution follows on the heels of inhumanity.

Gen. Gaines, like the rest of our generals, was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell. The Americans lost less than 100, the enemy 1,500 men—more than they were willing to admit.

After this repulse, and it was a terrible one, the enemy retired to his works, sent for reinforcements, and resumed the siege in form.

Relinquishing the idea of storming the fort, an unintermitted fire of cannon-balls, rockets and shells from the batteries on both sides was kept up night and day. Our little army, cooped up in Fort Erie, in the heat of August and September, was wasting away by sickness and the fire of the enemy—having received no reinforcements, except from the sick and wounded, convalescent, but enfeebled, who arrived, from time to time, from Buffalo and Schlosser.

The assailants, on the other hand, had maintained their relative superiority by reinforcements from Montreal. Keeping their batteries in full play, and manning their works with a heavy brigade, regularly relieved, judged sufficient to defend them from immediate assault, a large portion of their army was withdrawn to the rear in two camps, beyond the reach of our shot, but *within supporting distance of their works.*

The siege had now continued more than six weeks, and the situation of the besieged was critical indeed. The fort, with its diminished garrison, had no such means of resistance to an assault as Gen. Gaines possessed four weeks before, and might be carried before Gen. Izard, then on his way from Plattsburg, could arrive to its relief. Retreat across the river was surrender of the fruits of the previous conflicts, admission of defeat, and a mere transfer of the scene of contest to American soil. Besides, how could the embarkation and passage of the river be achieved in the face of a vigilant and superior enemy? The alternative was to storm and carry the British works. At this time (Sept. 16) Gen. Brown consulted an officer in whom he had confidence, and asked him to indicate *the* man for an important and perilous service, the character of which was sufficiently intimated. "John Price," replied the officer—"a young man but an old soldier." And Price was sent for to the general's marquee. Gen. Brown proposed to him to go to the enemy and give such information as, corroborated by certain movements of his own, might induce the enemy to withdraw a portion of his force from the vicinity of his works. Such a diversion afforded the only chance of success for the sortie he meditated and means of safety for the army. Price replied that he had endeavored to be a good soldier, and didn't know how to play the deserter—referred to his own services—his only brother killed a few weeks before, and to his aged father, and appealed to the general whether such a service ought to be imposed upon him. But he yielded at length to the arguments and solicitations addressed to him. The general expressed strong confidence that Price would succeed, and promised him a lieutenant's commission, or a reward commensurate with the service, if he returned alive. Price replied that a poor fellow who would stand as a deserter if he failed, and a spy if he succeeded, with no hope of protection from either side, had better be thinking of a halter than a reward. He asked three days to get ready in. The general said he





could allow him no more than twenty-five minutes to prepare. He begged the general to pass him through the pickets, urging that otherwise he would run a greater risk from friends than from the enemy, if he got there. "It can't be done," said the general; "and you must go with your arms, and fully equipped, as though you deserted from the picket yourself. You must run the risk." His instructions were to represent our force as so reduced and enfeebled, as to remove all apprehension of an attack upon their works, and to impress upon Gen. Drummond an apprehension in another quarter, viz., that it was the report, and universally believed in camp, that Izard's army, or part of it, was to attack Fort Niagara, in conjunction with the fleet, on the evening of the 17th (the next day), and this impression was to be confirmed by movements from Buffalo and Fort Erie in the morning. "He gave me," said Price, "various other instructions as to how I should act and what I should say—some of which I do not now recollect; but I do recollect following them precisely—and he depended something on my soldier's experience and knowledge of things to carry myself right."

To preclude all idea of collusion, his escape was remitted to his own unassisted ingenuity. Selecting his starting point on the 16th, at 1 o'clock, he did his best to elude the vigilance of the sentinel, but failed. To discover, hail, and fire, was almost a simultaneous act. He narrowly escaped the ball. Springing to his feet, he ran with his utmost speed towards the British sentinel, who, surprised at the suddenness of the onset, fired also. "Is this the way you treat a deserter—didn't you hear the Yankee sentinel fire at me just now!" shouted Price. The honest John Bull protested he had not time to think, begged his pardon, and shook hands. Price was taken, behind a dragoon orderly, to Gen. Drummond's quarters, about a mile and a half from the British battery, with an account of the circumstances under which he had come in. The double fire which the deserter had incurred, and which had been heard by both armies, served to forestall and disarm all suspicion and distrust of the genuineness of Price's desertion, and stood him in good stead afterwards. He assigned the usual reasons for it—disgust, hardship, hard service, hard usage, &c. Gen. Drummond asked him whether there was any rumor in camp of an intention to attack the British works. He replied, "No;" and that was true—for Gen. Brown had taken good

care that the camp rumors should point to another course altogether; and the accounts he gave in his replies to questions asked, of the situation of things in Fort Erie; the number of effective men sick and wounded; the losses from the fire of the British batteries; the dispirited condition of the troops, were such as rendered the idea of such intended attack improbable, if not preposterous. But there was a report that Fort Niagara was to be attacked by Izard and Brown, in connection with the fleet—that detachments from Buffalo, and even from the Fort, would be sent down the river immediately—and there was considerable commotion among the men about it. The examination was long and close, and Price was furnished, by Gen. Brown's instructions and his own knowledge, with any amount of details and information, which he did not volunteer, but gave in direct response to questions, or as immediately growing out of them. He was at length dismissed, satisfied that Gen. Drummond was on the wrong scent. In a military view, the Americans were quite likely to attack and secure a strong fortress between him and Montreal, and thus inclose him; nor would he permit it without a struggle: so Price inferred from a casual remark. What would become of him on the morrow, was a question which he left unanswered, as, with the happy indifference of his age, of the resolute man and soldier, he laid down and slept soundly. And in the morning (of the 17th), he repaired, according to orders, to Gen. Drummond's marquee and the conversation was resumed. Said Price: "Before our army attacked the enemy's batteries, Gen. Drummond saw the troops which Gen. Brown spoke of sending down the river, and asking me if I knew what troops they were. I told him I did not know, but supposed they were a reinforcement sent down to join Gen. Izard's army, and in conjunction with the fleet to attack Fort Niagara that night. This strengthened the story so much that Gen. Drummond ordered his *aid-de-camp* to send two regiments from their main army down to Fort Niagara immediately. I was standing in the door of Gen. Drummond's marquee when he gave these orders, and these two regiments left, and were not in the action on the 17th. Gen. Drummond was conversing with me about a battery we were building when the action commenced. He said to me the pickets were pretty warmly engaged. I said, "Yes, sir," but I thought if he knew what pickets were engaged, he would not be there quietly talking to me. About that



time a dragoon came up to Gen. Drummond's quarters on express, and informed Gen. D. that the whole American army had sallied out upon the breastworks; and before he could form his army and march through the woods our army had killed and taken the brigade that was guarding their batteries, spiked their guns, destroyed their carriages and blown up their magazine." Such was Price's simple statement of an action which his own agency had so large a share in rendering successful, and the interest still attached to it will justify a more particular account of it.

On the 17th, under cover of a mist, Gen. Brown directed Miller to occupy a ravine between Fort Erie and the British works on the left; Ripley, with a large body as a reserve, took a central position, and Porter, with his volunteers and some regulars, made a circuit through the woods to the right, gained the rear and commenced the attack. He rushed upon the enemy completely surprised, carried the batteries and a block-house, making prisoners of the garrison, spiked the cannon and blew up the magazine. The explosion was the music that set Miller and Ripley in motion. They pressed on through a shower of musketry, grape and canister, which only accelerated their speed, and entered the works at the point designed. A severe contest ensued, hand to hand, but nothing could resist the enthusiasm which Porter's success had inspired. Of some they made prisoners, others were shot or bayoneted, the rest were thrown or driven over the works, and the fugitives were pursued by a storm of musketry from ranks instantly formed. The whole line of the British entrenchments was now in uncontested possession of the Americans. They disarmed and secured the prisoners; spiked some of the cannon, and pitched the rest, with broken carriages, muskets, and ammunition, into heaps; and nothing escaped that was destructible by the human arms, powder, or fire. The fruits of seven weeks' mortal toil, skill, labor, and blood, were destroyed in two hours, with the loss of 1,000 men. The Americans suffered severely, losing 500 men, including some of the noblest spirits of the army. But Fort Erie, and its heroic band of defenders, were saved—and saved by an achievement so skillful and fortunate, so gallant and brilliant, that it has never been surpassed. They felt the double joy of deliverance and glory. Gen. Miller—for Ripley was desperately wounded—collected and assisted the wounded, secured the disarmed

prisoners, carried away with such trophies as the emergency permitted, and moved in perfect order toward Fort Erie,—but in silence, not with sound of drums or trumpets, nor to the "Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders," but with shouts of gratulation, and songs of victory, such as soldiers sing on a stricken field of battle and of triumph. These the British heard, mute, motionless, and thunderstruck, as they gazed upon the scenes.

Gen. Izard and his army of 5,000 men—oppose whose irruption upon Niagara Gen. Drummond had detached his brigade of upwards of 2,000 men, in the forenoon of the 17th—did not, in fact, arrive till October. While prosecuting his slow and toilsome march—while the one point was unrelieved and the other left exposed—Prevost invaded us, and the land and water battle of Plattsburg was fought on the 11th of September, and the sortie six days after. In the same stirring week the repulse at Baltimore occurred.

The sortie from Fort Erie was the last of four great conflicts, fought in the course of seventy-four days, and virtually closed the campaign on the Niagara frontiers.

The British army lingered four or five days near the ruins of their demolished works, offering Brown no further annoyance. Perhaps Gen. Drummond remembered—at all events, he acted on Dogberry's instructions to the watch—that if they encountered turbulent and fighting fellows, ready for a row, prompt to beat, knock down, and kick innocent watchmen, *and who would not be taken*, why, pass over to the other side of the street, and let them entirely alone; and, if they misuse you, why, bid 'em God speed, and go away. He took up his march for his entrenchments at Chippewa, leaving Brown, Fort Erie and its defenders, in utter disgust.

The torpor of astonishment at the result of the sortie subsided, in the British army, into a feeling of inexpressible anger and mortification. Nobody felt it more acutely than Gen. Drummond. He bethought him of Price, and directed him to be brought by a file of men. Pale with passion, he broke out with, "Villain, you have betrayed me; you shall die the death of a spy and traitor," and poured out a stream of charges and invectives. Price listened in silence till he had exhausted himself, and said, "General, I am in your power, and you can hang me if you please; but it will be poor encouragement to deserters. It's a pity the sentinels hadn't shot me, as they came nigh doing, when I was seeking your protection." As to de-





ceiving him, Price replied that Gen. Brown did not entrust his plans to his soldiers, especially to a lad scarcely twenty years old. He said he had referred to the rumors and talk of the camp as his sources of information, and the American prisoners would confirm it; and if Gen. Brown did not intend to move down the river to Fort Niagara, his own troops were deceived, and he (Price) was deceived too; and that was the very reason, he urged, why he had hastened his desertion at so much peril. Numerous coincidences, indicating concert and understanding with the American headquarters, he found it difficult to clear up; but he did his best; and all who knew him will readily believe that he spoke respectfully, simply, with entire self-possession through that face of his, as impervious to emotion as so much sheet-iron. The result was that Gen. Drummond was staggered in his opinion, but not convinced. "You *may* be innocent, Price; but your story is the same a spy would have told, calculated and intended to deceive and mislead." "And that was a fact; the general had me there," said Price, relating the scene to a friend, many years ago. But he escaped a drum-head court-martial on the spot. He was put under the provost guard, marched to Fort George the next day, and thence to Montreal, with a considerable number of American prisoners and deserters. The Americans hated him as a deserter, the English as a spy, and he got nothing but kicks, thumps, and curses from both. A fortnight after he was charged with being a spy, and ten days after, tried at Montreal, before a military court. A deserter from our army, by the name of Abbot Gould, was the ostensible informer and witness against him. He testified that Price, a corporal and doing sergeant's duty at the time of his pretended desertion, had the confidence of the officers, and related a variety of circumstances tending to inculcate him; but the evidence was deemed inconclusive, and he escaped conviction. But he was not acquitted, and was remanded to prison, from which he was liberated by the kind intervention of that benevolent gentleman, Horatio Gates, who became interested for him and answerable for his appearance, and that he would report himself at stated times, &c. Even after the news of peace, his release was sternly refused.

A singular circumstance accomplished it. There are some who may remember something of Lieut. Sheldon, belonging to one of the later raised regiments—a young man of

great strength, and of a courage that better deserved to be called desperation. He had been engaged in a fatal duel, and at La Cole Mill he continued, alone, loading and firing an abandoned field-piece, exposed to the fire of the whole garrison, and disregarding all orders to retire; when finding his balls wholly ineffective against the solid masonry, and launching a volley of taunts against the cowardly rascals that had skulked into an old mill—enforced by the gesture most expressive of contempt—he retreated, opening his bosom, and leisurely *backing* towards his friends. The John Bulls admiring his intrepidity, or amused at his audacity, ceased firing; he got back, his clothes and hat riddled with balls.

It pleased this strange Lieut. Sheldon, some time after peace, to visit the loyal city of Montreal, and to attend the theatre dressed in the full uniform of an American officer; "God Save the King" was played; some one instantly called out that the Yankee soldier should take off his hat, with a scurrilous remark, and the demand was repeated by the audience. Sheldon rose and coolly said, that if he "had been treated with civility, he might possibly have taken off his hat in honor of their crazy old King; but as it was demanded with insult, it would come off when his head was pulled from his shoulders, and not before;" and with this conciliatory remark the row instantly commenced. Sheldon fought bravely. Price, who had witnessed the whole scene, let himself down, from the attic region of the theatre; at all events, placed himself by Sheldon's side, and said—"I will stand by you. Let us secure our rear—we can take care of front and flanks." They placed their backs to the wall—and those fared badly who came within striking distance of two of the most athletic and powerful men to be found, skillful and experienced in such conflicts; and especially of Price—for he was *left-handed*—and a left-handed blow is more sure and effective, from being an unexpected one to the adversary. The assailants went down in heaps, dashed against benches, angles and sharp-edged things, receiving severe and fatal wounds. Victory had nearly declared itself for the two redoubtable champions, when a large body of soldiers, informed of the Yankee row, rushed in, and the contest was renewed. It was now one of life or death, to Price especially, till a cowardly blow with a billet of wood on the head of Sheldon, laid him senseless. A single glance sufficed to inform Price that Sheldon was



beyond the reach of further aid (he died a few days afterwards of his hurts), and collecting his strength, he made a spring, dashed the assailants aside, gained the door, the entrance, the street, and concealed by the darkness—hatless, his clothes torn in shreds, bruised and bloody—he reached the opposite shore of the wide river, took the woods, and found himself on the American side of the lines, and made his way to Plattsburg. He had been directed by Gen. Brown, in the event of his escape, to report himself to the commander of the first military post he should arrive at. He reported himself to Gen. Macomb, then commanding at Plattsburg, who examined into his case, and ordered the quartermaster to furnish him his back rations, from the time he left the army until he arrived at Plattsburg, which he disposed of, and proceeded on to Sackett's Harbor, and reported himself to Gen. Brown. The general was as much surprised as rejoiced at his escape, and offered to procure him a commission on the peace establishment, which he modestly declined, although, he said, it would have been the height of his ambition, if the war had continued. He asked if he would be satisfied with a pecuniary compensation, and to stay in the army till his time was out. This proposition he did not decline. Telling him there were no funds to pay off the troops, the general gave him an order for \$100, pocket-money, on his brother, Major Brown, quartermaster, who for that reason did not pay it. He sold the order for \$80—"and that was all," said Price, "I ever received from Gen. Brown for my services, such as they were."

His old regiment, the Eleventh, the general said was to be called the Sixth, and would be stationed at Governor's Island, at New York, and he would be there in September or October following. He came and reviewed the troops at the island; and Price saw and spoke with him, and was directed to call at his quarters the next day, at 10 o'clock. He did call, but the general had left the city a few minutes before, and Price never saw him afterwards.

He remained in the service, and received an honorable discharge, dated June 13, 1817, having served five years, the full term of his enlistment. It was signed by his captain, John Bliss, and Col. Atkinson, and was sent to Washington, when he obtained his land. He resumed his old business—that of a sailor on the lake—which he had been accustomed to from boyhood, and for a long time was shy of entering His Majesty's dominions.

Becoming gradually owner and interested in various vessels, he was known as one of the best captains on Lake Champlain, till the state of his health admonished him to retire.

While Gen. Brown was commander-in-chief of the army, he made a tour to inspect the condition of the military defences on the northern frontier, and was hospitably entertained by Gov. Van Ness a day and night at Burlington. To him and some citizens who called to pay their respects, on the name of John Price being mentioned, he related the circumstances of the expedition upon which he had sent him—that he had accomplished the object—and ascribed to his agency its due share in the success of the sortie and the salvation of the army; and said he intended to send Price a written statement or certificate of the facts. To Hon. Ezra Meech, representing the Fourth Vermont District in Congress, he made the same statement in 1826 or 1827. Indeed, his return to, and reception in, the army, where he served two years in the company of his old captain, Bliss, after his escape from Montreal, settles the character of his *desertion to the enemy*. It was known to all the officers of his regiment.

Gen. Brown's statement or certificate never came. And wherefore? Gen. Brown never recovered from the effects of his fatigues and severe wounds, and brought from the war health and constitution, mind and memory shattered and impaired, and his infirmities gradually but constantly increased, till they laid him in his honored grave. In these infirmities may probably be found the explanation of any misconception or neglect in regard to Price's services. But this explanation was unknown to him. Wounded by it, he proudly refrained from reminding his old commander of what he should have remembered—and young and strong, engrossed in his hardy occupations, appreciated by his comrades, and by all whose opinion was of importance to him—and doing well—with the proverbial carelessness of the sailor and soldier, whose characters he combined, he whistled his disappointment down the wind, and marched on. But as years came he felt it deeply—more, I am persuaded, from the deserved appreciation of his conduct of which himself and his children were defrauded, than from the pecuniary reward that was withheld. Few who were present, will forget the interview between him and Gen. Scott, when the matter was talked over between them, and the eyes of the humble and the illustrious veterans overflowed.





In his hardy vocation, no man was more industrious, resolute, and trusty. Property and money were safe in his integrity. He was a good husband and father, a good citizen; in all things, manly; and the person lives not who will charge his memory with a mean or dishonest action; he was never obtrusive, but spoke sparingly and modestly of himself, though his soldier life was full of incidents that soldiers are commonly fond of rehearsing; and, though occasionally indulging in some amusements which are usually learned by young men in camp, and though his formidable left arm was exceedingly prompt to repel insult, protect a friend, or defend anybody imposed upon, the consequences of his venial faults generally lighted upon parties that richly deserved all they got. As a soldier, Price was a marked man; sure to be immediately thought of, and to volunteer, upon any service of difficulty and danger. The merit and credit of the actor in such an expedition as Price's to Gen. Drummond, are usually measured by the importance of the result, by the peril incurred, and by the motive. Now, it is certain, that Gen. Drummond was so penetrated by the conviction that the danger was in the direction of Fort Niagara, that he sent one brigade of 2,000 men there, in the forenoon of the 17th; that not a man of the second brigade in the rear moved to the assistance of the batteries till too late;—that Brown, left to deal with the third brigade, which manned the works unsupported, swept them, and achieved the victory. What Brown thought of Price's agency in paralyzing two thirds of the British army, has been already stated; what Drummond thought of it, his instant arrest and the subsequent transactions, conclusively prove. In this, both commanders manifested their agreement. As to the peril coolly incurred—it was that of immediate death—not like that on the bloodiest field of battle, which is contingent, not certain; nor that of a spy, who glides into the enemy's camp, discovers his weak and unguarded points, and, prepares and expects escape; but that of a deserter, who boldly braves the bullets of the sentinels, whose plan implies that his person is to be left in the hands of an exasperated enemy, and who seeks the success of his stratagem from the very confidence which his inevitable peril inspires. It is true he *did* escape. But his escape was almost a miracle; and *that* he owed to himself alone; to the same qualities, in short, that nerved him to meet the peril. Who would incur it, from any hopes, promi-

ses, or prospects of promotion or reward, in such a case? As elements of inducement, they are too small to be detected by the naked eye. As to the motive, then: To bring safety to his comrades—victory to the army—honor to his country—that was the motive. John Price was capable of it. He felt the sentiment, and he *acted* it. No finer action of the kind has been transmitted by history or tradition; not Sergeant Champé's, nor Nathan Hale's, nor Crosby's. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, the corollary of the Revolution, waged to avenge the stimulation of Indian massacres, paper blockades, orders in council, impressment of our seamen, and plunder of our property on the ocean, for which the satisfaction was contemptuous insult—a war that revealed to ourselves and to foreign nations our resources and our strength, and raised us in their estimation and our own—that prevented future wars by averting foreign wrongs—that inspired in a people, divided and alienated, a feeling of brotherhood and the pride of nationality, that have borne us since through many a crisis, and of which we feel the influence to the present hour. Let not that war, nor its warriors, nor its examples of unostentatious self-devotion, be rewarded with oblivion, by a people that will surely stand in need of them hereafter. In his own state especially, ought such deeds as John Price's to be remembered—for he was one of the eleventh regiment, in whose fame Vermont is so largely interested—which numbered 1,100 young men as they were mustered into service on the public square of Burlington, at the commencement of the war, and closed it with a handful. When he died, it was the judgment of the neighbors and friends who thronged to his funeral, that he left not a braver soldier or truer man behind him.

Burlington, Vt., July, 1853.

#### H. B. SAWYER.

Capt. Sawyer enters the navy, June 4, 1812—Service on Lake Champlain—Engagement and capture of the Growler and Eagle at Isle aux Noix—A year's captivity at Halifax—Exchanged and ordered on board the Constitution—Engagement and capture of the Cyane and Levant—Chase and escape of the Constitution—Peace—Capt. Sawyer ordered to Boston—Goes before the mast in an India ship—Return and promotion—Ordered to the South American squadron under Com. Stewart for a three years' cruise—Ordered to the West Indies on service against pirates—Ordered to the Mediterranean on similar service—Goes abroad for his health—Home service on the Canadian frontier—Promotion as commander—Promotion as post captain—Sickness and death.

Of that band of skillful and heroic officers who in the French and Tripolitan wars established the navy in the confidence and af-



fections of the American people, Com. Stewart alone survives—retaining at a great age his mind unclouded, and his physical powers almost unimpaired (June, 1860). Of those whose youth was trained in that school and by such masters, who performed subordinate but honorable parts in the naval conflicts of the war of 1812, the number that remains is small, indeed, and rapidly diminishing. To this class, the late Capt. Horace Bucklin Sawyer belonged; and a sketch of his naval service and character will not be uninteresting to his friends and professional associates.

He belonged to a military race. His grandfather, Col. Ephraim Sawyer, having commanded Whitcomb's Worcester County Regiment at Bunker hill and Saratoga—furnished four sons who were officers in the Revolution, and spent an ample estate in the cause, as the wont of the times was—left Lancaster, Mass., in 1786, with his whole numerous family, and emigrated to Grand Isle co., Vt. His father, Col. James Sawyer, one of the four above referred to, removed from Brandon to Burlington in 1786, where his third son was born Feb. 22, 1797.

When war was declared in 1812, Hon. Martin Chittenden, who then represented the Northern part of the state in congress, was called upon, at short notice, to hand in a list of names for military and naval appointments. Among them were the sons of his old friend. The elder, Frederick A. Sawyer, recently graduated, and undetermined as to his pursuit in life, was appointed an ensign—the younger, a midshipman. The first knowledge of the appointments was the reception of the commission and warrant through the post office. The ensign immediately reported himself to Col. Clark, who had just begun to recruit and organize the 11th regiment, afterwards so well known for its participation in the battles on the Niagara frontier—and the midshipman reported to Lieut. Sidney Smith, who had charge of the naval force on Lake Champlain.

That force consisted of a few gunboats built two or three years before; and in course of the summer two sloops, called the Growler and Eagle, were purchased by the government, strengthened and armed with eleven guns each—twelve pound carronades. It was actively employed during the season of navigation, in aiding the military operations along the lake. At the close of the season of 1812, Com. (then Lieut.) McDonough, having been appointed to the naval command of the lake, arrived at Burlington, where he

passed the winter in fitting up a sloop, then called the President.

The season of 1813 opened late, and after a winter of an unprecedented severity. On the 27th of May, Mid. Sawyer was directed by Com. McDonough to take one of the gunboats to Plattsburgh. On entering the bay she was struck by a flaw or gust of wind, upset, and lying on her beam ends, the crew were able to hold on until relieved. But this was not until after several hours; and having been immersed in water of nearly the temperature of ice, they were more dead than alive when they got on board the Eagle—an accident which he had cause to remember during his life.

The gunboats of the enemy—then called row-gallies—had come up the lake over the American side of the lines, captured the small craft, and otherwise annoyed the inhabitants on both sides of the lake. Com. McDonough directed Lieut. Smith to take the Growler and Eagle as far as Champlain, and drive the enemy down the lake. Those vessels, it may be noted, had a few good sailors from the seaboard; but the principal part of the crews were Capt. Herrick's company of McCobb's Maine regiment. They were lumbermen from the seacoast and rivers, and had some nautical experience. Lieut. Smith was on board the Growler. The officers of the Eagle were Loomis, sailing master; Sawyer, midshipman, together with Capt. Herrick.

The vessels proceeded north—the row-galleys retiring provokingly at their leisure before the Growler and Eagle, keeping out of their reach, as they might well do, by the use of their sweeps. Lieut. Smith passing Champlain, found himself at Ash island; and at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 3d, pressed on beyond the narrow passage till the impregnable and impassable fortification of the Isle aux Noix fronted his view, and the galleys safe under the protection of its guns. Of course there was no more use in remaining, than there was in coming there. But to beat back against the current of the lake, now shrunk to a river, running at the rate of three or four miles an hour, and a smart south wind besides, was found impracticable. The enemy were not slow in availing themselves of the advantage. Artillery was placed, and 300 troops scattered along both shores within musket range of the imprisoned vessels. The firing commenced at 7 o'clock of a fine, clear June morning—aimed by the Growler and Eagle occasionally at the row-galleys as they darted from their





coverts to discharge their long twenty-four's, but mainly at the enemy on the shores; and it was reported at the time with severe effect. But at 12½ o'clock a 24 pound shot struck the larboard bow of the Eagle, and ranging obliquely through the vessel, tore off a whole plank from her side, *under water*. She sunk immediately, fortunately in shoal water. Some fifteen minutes after, a 24 pound ball shattered the Growler's mast, bringing down her sails and rendering her unmanageable. Lieut. Smith was compelled to run her ashore. The vessels were lost, and the crews prisoners.

The Growler lost 9 and the Eagle 11 men, killed and wounded. This disaster was severely felt, as it gave the enemy the command of the lake, impeded our military operations on this frontier, and influenced, if it did not compel, the transfer of hostilities to a theater where much blood was spilt, but no adequate result could be attained. Without it, however, the defence of Plattsburgh and McDonough's victory could have scarcely taken place, by which these same vessels, bearing the names of Chub and Finch, were recaptured from the enemy.

Defeat and captivity are a rude and mortifying introduction to the professional life of a soldier or sailor, although the spirit, judgment and activity of the young midshipman in this conflict of almost six hours—qualities which the inexperience of almost every man on board, made valuable and brought into full play—were acknowledged by his comrades. But the battle brought with it an aggravated misfortune. His head, disordered by the recent accident already referred to, was so affected by the constant cannonading for so many hours, that at its close, he found himself in a state of deafness, from which with a consequent train of ailments and disorders, he was to experience during his life, temporary mitigations, indeed, but no recovery.

The court of inquiry subsequently held, bore testimony to the gallantry of officers and men—to the resolute constancy of a defence, which was protracted till further resistance became impossible, and treated leniently the imprudence which led to the disaster.

The prisoners were sent to Montreal, expecting, of course, that their baggage would follow them. It was appropriated by the victors; and not a trunk or an article was restored to them. Mr. Sawyer was indebted to that generous gentleman, Horatio Gates, for a refit of clothing and an advance of the funds which his situation required. They

were sent to Halifax, where they were held as hostages. The British government and officers had proclaimed that they would treat and punish as traitors all native-born subjects taken fighting on the American side. Our Government appointed Gen. (then Col.) Scott to negotiate an arrangement on the subject with the British authorities; but without success. They were informed, as the American ultimatum, that for every one so dealt with, two Englishmen should receive similar treatment; and by this process of duplication, all the prisoners of war on both sides, came to be held as hostages for each other.

Deprived, therefore, of the privilege of parole, and all the ordinary indulgences of prisoners of war, the officers were confined in one of H. M. ships of war, commanded by Hon. Capt. Douglas. He was a young man of 27, a younger son of Lord Douglas, of the heroic race commemorated by Shakespeare and Scott—a frank sailor, of a nature the most kindly and generous. For his prisoners (many of them raw youths from the frontiers or the sea), he opened his library, replenished from time to time from the town, and provided teachers of French, mathematics, fencing, and even of dancing—recommending cheerful and useful occupation as the best remedy and relief for the ennui and despondency incident to their situation. For the young sailor, so heavily afflicted by the performance of duty in battle, he evinced much sympathy and interest—conversing with him familiarly and making such suggestions as to books and study as he thought useful. Thus, undisturbed by the noise, and undiverted by the amusements, of his crowded quarters, he availed himself of all the means within his reach, and converted a year of captivity into a year of improvement.

Not a few of his prisoners had cause to remember, in after days, the considerate kindness of Capt. Douglas. The Captain said one day to the young man: "Well, I mean to be under sail; and you, I suppose, will get on board one of your Yankee ships, when you get quit of us."

"Certainly, sir," said the midshipman.

"Well, then, I shall meet you and take you, no doubt; and you will have to resume your studies."

"Not so, sir. I am quite sure we shall take you—as we are getting into that way of late; and I must think how I can requite your favors."

Both remembered this playful conversation some months afterwards.

An exchange of prisoners was at length



effected, and a cartel carried them to Boston, where he was ordered to the *Constitution*, about to proceed to sea, under the command of Com. Stewart. He was allowed to make a short visit to his family—and the change that was made by the teachings of reverse and captivity was striking indeed. The raw lad, improved in mind, manners and person, was transformed into the self-reliant and redemptive man, with formed purpose and character.

The *Constitution* proceeded on her cruise, like one of Ariosto's heroes—roaming the ocean at pleasure, baffling the pursuit of banded foes and victorious in every encounter. On the afternoon of Feb. 20, 1815, two sail were descried in the distance. If the two British ships (a frigate of the smaller class of 32 guns, and a sloop of 24 guns), were superior in number of guns and men to their antagonists, it was an advantage counter-balanced by the concentration of force in a single ship, and that ship the *Constitution*, commanded by Stewart! The engagement commenced at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Even a landsman, with the official account before him, can comprehend the skill with which the advantages of position and wind were used and maintained throughout by the *Constitution*—keeping her two enemies within reach, striking them successively the heaviest blows, and raking them without suffering herself to be raked. The complex manœuvres required in fighting two enemies instead of one, necessarily protracted the conflict for hours, mostly under the clear light of a bright moon. At half past nine, a raking broadside from the *Constitution* compelled the larger vessel to strike, and the first lieutenant, Hoffman, was sent on board to take possession of the ship, which proved to be the *Cyane*, Capt. Falconer. The delay required by this operation, it was feared might enable her consort to escape. The latter, meantime, much cut up, had drifted or run to leeward to repair damages, with no intention however to abandon her comrade; for her gallant commander had resolved to share his fortunes whatever they might be. She met the *Constitution*, which had turned in pursuit of her, and bravely maintained the combat till 10 P. M., when she too, was compelled to strike. Lieut. Shubrick was the officer sent to take possession, to whose division Mr. Sawyer belonged, and who was directed to accompany the lieutenant on board the prize. Some men had been hurt at the guns; and during much of the engagement Mr. Sawyer had assisted in serving a gun

himself. Dressed in sailor jacket and a tarpaulin, and with hands and face begrimed with powder, he was not readily distinguishable. As the commander of the *Levant*—for that was the ship's name—stood on his deck to receive his unwelcome visitors, Mr. Sawyer recognized Capt. Douglas! After the necessary business communications had been made by his superior, he stepped forward and expressed his great pleasure at again meeting Capt. Douglas. "I can't make you out, sir." A few words brought about immediate recognition, and the captain remarked: "This is a freak of fortune, but it is the fortune of war." And, in the intervals of duty at that busy time till Capt. Douglas was paroled and departed, the friendly enemies had many pleasant conferences.

The *Constitution* and her two prizes put into Port Praya for repairs. On the 11th of March, accident disclosed that a large ship was approaching. Com. Stewart directed the cables of his vessel to be instantly cut. A second look revealed in the distance the canvas of two more heavy ships composing a strong British squadron, known to be cruising in those seas. In 10 minutes the *Constitution* and her prizes were standing out to sea, swept to windward and cleared the hostile ships. And now had commenced the famous chase, even more honorable to the skill and spirit of the American commander, officers and crews than their late victory. The enemy were gaining on the *Cyane*. Com. Stewart signaled her to tack, and aided by a fog, and varying her courses as was judged most likely to disconcert pursuit, she arrived safe in the United States. In the same situation, the *Levant* tacked, but was forced back into Port Praya, where, in neutral waters, and under the protection of neutral guns, and entitled to immunity from aggression by the laws of nations, the whole British squadron, which had turned in pursuit of her, attacked and re-captured her—a way the British had in those days. The *Constitution*, now disembarrassed, proceeded on her triumphant course, and learning that peace had been made, arrived at New York in the latter days of May, 1815. This cruise was the last of the naval achievements of the war and justified the striking language of Com. Stewart in his letter to Capt. Sawyer, that "the *Constitution* terminated the war as she had commenced it, in a blaze of glory by battle and retreat!"

Of the conduct of Mr. Sawyer, in this memorable cruise—of his gallantry, zeal and untiring devotion to duty, the testimo-





nials exist; and they evince — what is credit enough — that he was worthy to be one of that noble crew.

Relieved from the ship, he was ordered to Boston, and now in the fourth year of continuous service, he was comparatively at liberty in the new scenes of a large city. He then and there resolved to guard himself against the temptations and vices to which the desultory life of a naval man is exposed. Indulgence in tobacco, wine, play, and dissipation did not comport with his ideal of what an officer and gentleman should be; his resolution became a principle of action; and a consistent but unostentatious freedom from the habits referred to, marked his whole after life. Such self-control was, perhaps, more uncommon then than now. But it attracted a degree of respect and social favor, seldom yielded to one of his youth and grade. All this made his station at Boston very pleasant; but he had determined to learn practical seamanship before the mast. From the commencement of the navy, such had been the practice of its better spirits, and he followed the example. An India ship of Col. Thomas H. Perkins was about to sail, and himself and a son of Col. Perkins, of his own age, shipped on board of her. But privately the colonel strictly enjoined the captain — a favorite and trusted one — to give the young men no favor nor indulgence, but rigidly to exact from them the hardest service — which was probably somewhat more than they had bargained for. The crew, too, taking the matter into sage consideration, came to the conclusion that the young men were interlopers, not properly belonging to their fraternity; and they were left literally to fight their way through the difficulty without the Captain's interference, who ignored the whole matter, though passing before his own eyes and ears. When they had manfully taken their own parts, showed that they could manage the ropes and sails as handily as any of them, and cheerfully performed their whole duty aloft and below, down to swabbing the decks, Jack agreed they were no shirks, took them into favor, and peace was established. The midshipman found his training thorough enough.

He returned, as he had timed it, to see to his promotion which he had expected at the session of 1817-18, and learned to his dismay that his name had been omitted in the secretary's list for promotion. The objection was simply his *youth*. A young man of 21 could afford to give away to his seniors in

age, but his juniors in date and service. But if too young for promotion at 21, at what age would the objection cease? If postponed to his juniors (and to how many?) promotion would be retarded through all the grades, and so affect his status during his whole naval life. The principle assumed broke over the usage of the navy, regarded as settled, which prescribed seniority in date as the rule of promotion; and the occasional deviations from it (as in the case of Lawrence and Morris and some others) had produced discontent in the navy and public dissatisfaction.

With a letter from his father, he called upon Gov. Tichenor, then in the U. S. senate from Vermont, and exceedingly beloved and respected in that body, who read his testimonials and inquired into the particulars of his service. The governor said: "The rule of seniority in date (except in special cases of incompetency or misconduct) is the only one that can prevent favoritism, intrigue and heart burnings in the service. I am with you on public grounds," and he was so well satisfied with the young man that he characteristically added: "My young friend I am glad to do for you on your own account, what I should be compelled to do for your father's son, at any rate." The nominations were sent in, and the subject was earnestly debated and long suspended in the senate. It transpired — as such things do — that in the conclusion of his speech in secret session, Gov. Tichenor declared warmly that he would not consent to any naval promotions whatever, till this injustice was corrected; and his principal opponent rose and blandly said: "When the venerable senator makes that declaration, I yield — let the nominations lie on the table till he pleases to call them up." President Monroe, after an interview invited by himself with the governor, directed the midshipman's name to be inserted — and the rule for promotion by seniority in date, has remained substantially undisturbed till now.

Mr. Sawyer had heard of Gov. Tichenor as one of the founders of his native state — as a patriot and statesman, who had served her in almost every trust in her power to confer, and he had heard too, of those charming manners which fascinated all who ever approached him. But brought within their influence during that winter — not even his grateful sense of his friendly interest and earnest exertions at an important crisis of his life, could heighten the admiration and veneration he cherished for that accomplished gen-



tleman. Of any man, it was enough for him to say: "He reminds me of Gov. Tichenor."

Soon after his promotion, he was appointed one of lieutenants of the brig *Dolphin*, Capt. Connor, belonging to a strong squadron, destined to a three years' cruise to South America, commanded by Com. Stewart, who hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Franklin* seventy-four. It was a busy and interesting cruise. The war of emancipation was blazing on both sides of the Andes from Mexico to Buenos Ayres. On shore American lives and property were to be protected from the violence of parties contending or ascendant—and at sea, from privateers or pirates, assuming either character as opportunity served. Every port on both sides of the continent was visited, and the neighboring seas frequently traversed. The humanity of Com. Stewart extended impartial protection to the victims of civil commotion; and when the exigency arose, his squadron was an asylum for their persons and property. Mrs. Stewart accompanied her husband. Visits were interchanged between the squadron and the shore, when the intervals of active duty permitted the officers to enjoy them; and free acquaintance and intercourse established with the society of regions so long secluded from the observation of foreigners by the jealous policy of Spain. Lieut. Sawyer's frequent letters to his relatives, at this period, showed that these scenes in their military, political and social aspects, so rapid in their transitions and so novel in their character, and the results then in the distance, were closely watched and thoughtfully studied. He, at least, was little disappointed at what has since happened. Being detached from his ship not long before the termination of the cruise, he and his friend Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, traveled over a considerable part of South America, making excursions on horseback to interior places, visiting at the houses and receiving hospitable treatment from the people. Reaching Panama, they crossed the Isthmus and came home in an American ship.

Of this cruise of Com. Stewart, it is worth while stopping to remark—that upon these South American people—then blindly staggering into a national independence they have never known how to enjoy or maintain, the wisdom and ability of the chief, the skill and intelligence of his officers, and the thorough discipline of the crews—above all, the promptitude, justice and humanity manifested on all occasions, made a salutary and lasting impression. Actual aggression

was followed by certain punishment. Meditated wrong was abandoned from the impossibility of success. Our commerce was secure at sea. Our residents were safe on shore; and protection was denied to none of any nation that asked and deserved it. And this view answers the question: Of what use is a navy in time of peace? Why, of the very peace which the question assumes to value, the navy is the guardian and protector. While, beyond our limits, it is a spear to smite the foreign assailant, and a shield to protect our coasts, harbors and cities—its best office is to save the expense and blood of victory, even by preventing its necessity. Within our limits, moreover, it can not penetrate, to endanger, if that can be supposed, the public liberty. Of these truths this nation can not be insensible, unless, like those miserable South American states, it is destined to be "dissevered, discordant, belligerent—rent with civil feuds, and drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood." Is this to happen?

Lieut. Sawyer's next sea service was in the brig *Spark*, commanded by that excellent officer and man, Capt. John T. Newton, against the pirates in the West Indies. Piracy there, had been stimulated into unwonted activity and proportions by the disorders of the neighboring countries. Outrages of the most atrocious character had been committed upon our commerce. And instead of resting content with simply punishing these, and stationing in those seas a naval force to guard against their repetition, our government, as far back as the commencement of President Monroe's second term, came to the determination to extirpate piracy in the West Indies at once and forever—just as our navy had before struck the first deadly blow at the same pest in the Old World, in its conflicts with the Barbary powers. It took six years to fully accomplish the object. A considerable number of vessels had been built and fitted expressly for this service, manned by young and enterprising officers, and by tars who hated pirates worse than sharks. As for the duty—to attack and sink piratical vessels and boats, or to capture and send in the pirates for trial and punishment—the boat service to unfrequented harbors and inlets on the coast of Cuba, the Isle of Pines and adjacent Keys where the pirates and their vessels were concealed, and attack them—to track them to their coverts, cutlass in hand, exposed to the burning tropical sun and the miasma of the shores; this was the service required of all, officers and men.





In this service, reports Capt. Newton, Lieut. Sawyer, always ready to volunteer and lead, performed a zealous and gallant part. After two years' incessant duty, the consequence of exposure and fatigue in these boat expeditions, was an attack of yellow fever. The Spark brought him around to Havana, where he lingered for days between life and death, and by the advice of the surgeon, he was carried in a helpless condition on board of a ship bound for Norfolk. The sea air revived him. From Norfolk, he reached his relatives in Vermont, greatly debilitated; and months of care and medical treatment were required to put him on his feet. Dyspepsia and its kindred derangements were the legacy which yellow fever left him.

His next service was in the sloop-of-war Warren, in the Mediterranean, under the command of that able officer Capt. Kearney. The specific duty was the protection of our commerce from the pirates, who had grown numerous and audacious during the Greek revolution. The coasts of Italy, on the Adriatic side especially, and the mainland shores and Isles of Greece were visited or brought into near contiguity—famous and memorable spots, which the lieutenant's reading enabled him to view and appreciate with the curiosity and interest they must ever inspire. Wherever a pirate was seen or heard of, the Warren was in pursuit to capture and punish; her activity and efficiency may be inferred from Mr. Cooper's remark, that, "in the Mediterranean, it was said of Capt. Kearney, that his ship, the Warren, had done more to suppress piracy, than all the other vessels, French, English, American and Russian, united." Lieut. Sawyer, who had some experience with the pirates by this time, and did not love them at all, was most active and zealous in his exertions.

Lieut. Sawyer had married Miss Shaler of Middletown, Ct., and six weeks afterwards, he was on his way to the Mediterranean in the Warren. He came home to see her expire a few weeks after his return—a heavy blow. And now regret and despondency were to be dispelled, and impaired health demanded attention. A surgical operation in his head for his deafness, had been suggested; and he was strongly encouraged to hope from foreign skill and experience in that class of disorders, relief or mitigation which he had failed to obtain, or rather neglected to seek, at home. Receiving a furlough and letters from medical friends, he took the packet for England—called on Sir

Astley Cooper, who investigated his case, and prescribed a course of medical treatment for his infirmity, and for inflammation of the head and brain, to which he was constantly liable. Thus occupied, he was comparatively alone in the wilderness of London.

Walking one day in Regent street (the Broadway of London), Lieut. Sawyer saw, amidst the crowd approaching, a face and figure, fuller and somewhat touched and altered by time, yet not to be mistaken by him. The other might reasonably have found more difficulty in detecting the identity of the tall and somewhat stately man before him, with the stripling of fifteen years before. Raising both hands almost involuntarily, to prevent the gentleman from being swept onward with the stream of the multitude and lost, he exclaimed: "Captain Douglas!—Admiral Douglas I hope by this time—I am most happy to meet you!" There was surprise, hesitation, recognition. Seizing his arm, Capt. Douglas conducted him to the United Service Buildings—a little cloy of itself—established and supported by the contributions of the officers of the two services, where the subscribers resided, without charge, while they sojourned in London; and where veteran officers of all ranks, delighted to resort to meet each other and their associates in arms. The meeting was as pleasant as cordial and hearty hospitality could make it. At length, Capt. Douglas rose and proposed to pass to another room, "where there are some gentlemen you will like to see." And there he saw a number of plain, military looking gentlemen—somewhat weather-beaten—conversing and enjoying themselves as veterans do. Capt. Douglas presented the American officer to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Edward Codrington, the hero of Navarino, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and others, explaining briefly his acquaintance and its origin. He was courteously received, put at his ease, and soon engaged in conversation. This was his principal resort during his stay in London, where he formed a large acquaintance with naval and military men, under the most agreeable and favorable circumstances. He owed too, to the attentive kindness of the same friend, more invitations to the circle of society to which he belonged than he was able to accept.

Owing to the fogs of London, unusually dense and heavy during that season, and which proved of long continuance, indeed, scarcely interrupted during his stay, the operation in his head was judged too perilous



to a foreigner, unaccustomed to the climate, to be risked; and Sir Astley Cooper advised him to go to the clear atmosphere of Paris, which he had not proposed to visit. He gave him a letter to Dupuytren, occupying there a professional position similar to his own. Having placed himself under his care, he called, of course, on General Lafayette; and the mention of his father as an officer of Col. Hamilton's regiment, at whose side he was at the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown, under the general's own supervision, and whom the general had seen during his then recent visit to America, added something of warmth to the attention and kindness with which he greeted every American. He carried him to his chateau at La Grange, where the patriarch and his son and wife, and his daughters and their husbands, and his grandchildren lived together, composing one household. This charming circle, enlivened by numerous visitors of both sexes, comprising what was most agreeable, and much that was most distinguished in France, he and his friend, Mr. P. of New York, often visited. Gen. Lafayette, too, during that agitated period, for it just preceded the expulsion of Charles X, was much in Paris, and to the statesmen and civilians, and the great soldiers of Napoleon, whom death had spared, the general gave or procured him introductions. This was another opportunity which his good fortune afforded, to observe and enjoy what was most interesting to a military man, under conditions the most favorable to observation.

But the medical decision was that his deafness had become organic; and no prospect of benefit from an operation existed, to justify the risk of destroying the hearing that remained. He crossed the channel to take the packet for home, and while in London, the city was electrified by the news that Charles X was dethroned, and Lafayette was dictator of France.

Arrived home, though somewhat improved in general health, and gratified by the acquaintances he had formed and the interesting scenes he had mingled in, he brought with him the depressing conviction that his deafness was beyond the reach of medical skill, a disappointment none the less severe, because, probably, he had little real ground for expecting any essential relief. For a number of years, he remained at home, or on duty at naval stations. In the meanwhile, he had happily married Miss Wadsworth of Burlington; and a young family was growing up around him. After many

years of active duty, and no longer young himself, service in a subordinate capacity became irksome. And, undoubtedly, his infirmity was a serious embarrassment in that position, from which command would relieve him, and promotion would entitle him to command. Moreover, exigencies arose, from time to time, which promised to accelerate it. During this period, therefore, he did not apply for sea service.

On the occurrence of the patriot war in Canada, as it was termed by some, or the Canadian rebellion, as it is now called—since all unsuccessful insurrections are rebellions—Lieut. Sawyer was assigned to a new and unusual duty. It will be remembered that the long discussions and negotiations for the settlement of our boundaries under the treaty of 1783, had arrived at a point in which agreement seemed impossible. The blundering award of the King of the Netherlands was rejected by both parties; and the British government, ignoring or evading by transparent sophistry, the plain language of the treaty of 1783, as well as the maps before the commissioners at the time—either of which was fatal to their pretensions—pertinaciously laid claim to a considerable portion of the state of Maine. That claim, put in its simplest form, might be stated thus: "You don't need that territory, we do, in order to compactly unite *our* possessions, and the easier to molest and invade *yours*, in the event of a war between us." That a pretension which touched at once the national pride and interest should provoke keen indignation was natural; and, as the argument was exhausted, a resort to the *ultima ratio* seemed inevitable.

It was at this precise juncture that the insurrection broke out—battles were fought and blood was flowing profusely in both provinces of Canada; and the strongest sympathy was manifested for the weaker party along the whole line of the American frontier, from the Aroostook to Mackinaw.

The administration, however, determined to pursue a pacific policy to meet the emergency, recommended, and congress passed a stringent act, supplementary to the general neutrality law of 1793; and Gen. Scott and Gen. Wool were despatched to the northern frontiers to enforce its execution. Lieut. Sawyer was directed by the navy department to report to those officers, and place himself subject to their orders. He was stationed at Derby Line, and, having charge of the northern frontier of Vermont, was necessarily vested with a large discretion.





A small detachment of troops was placed under his orders. To use these, if necessary, to restrain and repress incursions from either sides of the lines—to select proper agents to obtain information of meditated movements and disconcert them; to appeal to those disposed to preserve the peace; to remonstrate with and defeat those inclined to disturbance; to prevent the burning of buildings and other schemes of mischief and violence designed to embroil the two countries; and to cooperate with the authorities, military and civil, on the other side, engaged in similar measures of repression—such were the duties imposed on Lieut. Sawyer. And the confidence implied in the selection of a naval officer to perform duties strictly military, was justified by the firmness and activity, the prudence, good temper, and success with which those duties were performed. His conduct received the approbation of those distinguished officers and of the government, and extorted the commendation of those to whom his mission was so distasteful.

While engaged in this duty, he received his promotion as commander in the navy. His friend Capt. Claxton, who so gallantly conducted in his youth in Perry's battle, incurred deafness on Lake Erie, by an accident, and under circumstances, almost similar to what happened Capt. Sawyer on Lake Champlain, and yet received command. The latter was not so fortunate. His repeated applications for the command, which is the object of a naval man's ambition, were unsuccessful; he undoubtedly felt wounded; but acting on the principle that "Sparta hath many a worthier son than he," he applied no more. And yet, his disability, if such it was, was incurred in battle and aggravated by disease which accrued in hard service, and was justly entitled to the allowance conceded the loss of a limb in battle.

He was much employed, it may just be noted, at the naval stations at Norfolk, Georgetown, D. C., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Boston, Sacketts Harbor—routine duties which afforded no incidents.

In 1854, he was promoted to a post captaincy. At their session in 1856, the legislature of Vermont, presented him a sword for his services in the war with Great Britain. In 1857, his nomination for restoration to the position in his grade, from which he had been displaced by the naval commission, was unanimously confirmed by the senate.

He had taken up his residence at Plattsburgh, a place now classical in the naval and

military history of the country, with which he became familiar in his first service, and with whose hospitable people he had always maintained the most friendly acquaintance. There he hoped to retire when years and infirmities demanded rest. This was hardly to be. The severity of our northern winters compelled him to resort to the milder climate of Washington, where a year ago, he barely survived an attack of erysipelas. *Hæret lateri lethalis arundo*. The fatal arrow had sped and well his friends knew the frail tenure by which life was henceforth to be held. Returning to Washington, he was disordered, restless, debilitated; and it was thought a trip to Charleston and back, under the kind care of his friend Judge Smalley, might benefit him; he was worse on his return, and after a week of great suffering which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian hope, he expired on the 14th of February, 1860. He had the consolation of the presence of his family, of the sympathies of many of his naval friends, and of the citizens of Washington, among whom he had long resided.

His remains were brought to his native place, and interred among his kindred, as he desired—the last of three brothers who had honorably served the country in the army and navy.

The service in which Capt. Sawyer participated, with its incidents, while it illustrates his professional character, has an interest of its own; these reminiscences have fallen from the pen as memory prompted, and those for whom this notice is intended, would not require their compression, if it were now practicable. It is enough, if they suggest to them traits that belong to the thorough seaman, the brave and enlightened officer, and the true gentleman.

Capt. Sawyer was a man of strong mind and ready perceptions; he was fond of books, and his information was extensive and accurate; and his large acquaintance with society had given him manners courteous and winning, sustained by personal advantages quite unusual. Singularly free from bad habits and vices, his tastes and pleasures were simple, manly and plain. He liked to seek out the old soldiers, and to do and contrive something for their benefit. He was fond of his profession and his professional associates, among whom he had no ill-wishers. His worthy foster brothers, Robert, Andrew, and Lavater White, with whom his infancy and much of his youth was spent, were brothers to the last, and his attachment



to his native state, whose history, public men, and people he thoroughly knew, was felt and expressed with an earnestness that sometimes provoked a smile. While residing beyond her limits, at Washington and everywhere, he delighted to seek out a Vermonter, to carry him to his house, and to do him a pleasure or a service.

In his domestic relations he was faultless; and he was loved by his family as few men have been—and deserved it all. To that group he has left the memory of his counsels, and the guidance of his example.

### HON. SAMUEL HITCHCOCK.

\* BY GEORGE F. HOUGHTON, ESQ.

Among the professional men who located in Burlington in the earlier period of its history, Judge Samuel Hitchcock bore a prominent part. He was so conspicuous for ripe scholarship and zealous promotion of the prosperity of his adopted state, as well as his devotion to the University of Vermont, and the other interests of Burlington, that a notice of him seems indispensable to a work professedly designed to commemorate the lives and public services of Vermont's earliest benefactors.

Samuel Hitchcock, the fourth son of Noah and Mary Hitchcock, and grandson of David Hitchcock, one of the original settlers of the town of Brimfield, Hampshire county, Mass., was born in Brimfield, March 23, 1755. He fitted for college with the Rev. James Bridgham, a graduate of Harvard university, in 1726. Mr. Bridgham was pastor of the Congregational church in Brimfield, from January 29, 1736, until he died, September 17, 1776, aged 69; and took great pains with the classical education of Samuel Hitchcock, who was graduated at Harvard university, in 1777, the next year after his excellent teacher and benefactor, Mr. Bridgham, died. After his graduation he read law at Brookfield, Worcester county, Mass., with the late Hon. Jedediah Foster, and was, probably, admitted to the practice of the law at Worcester.

About 1786, Samuel Hitchcock removed to Burlington, Vermont, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and boarded at the well known tavern\* kept by Capt. Gideon King. He was the first state's attorney appointed in Chittenden county, and held the office from 1787 to 1790, inclusive, when he was succeeded by the Hon. William Chase Harrington. Mr. Harrington, it is worthy of remark, was continued in office as state's

attorney until 1812—the longest tenure of such an office, probably, in the state.

Samuel Hitchcock was chosen representative from the town of Burlington, soon after its organization. He represented the town in 1789, 90, 91, 92, and 93, and was succeeded by William Coit, a brother-in-law of Levi Allen, and a graduate of Yale college in the class of 1761. He was a member of the Convention of Delegates of the People of the State of Vermont, held at Bennington, January 10th, 1791, to ratify the constitution of the United States, which had been submitted by an act of the Vermont Legislature, passed October 27, 1790. This ratification "was agreed to and signed by one hundred and five,† and dissented to by four."

The charter of the University of Vermont, which was granted by the General Assembly, November 3, 1791, is said to have been drafted by Samuel Hitchcock, while the main features of it were furnished by another alumnus of Harvard university—the Rev. Samuel Williams, D. D. of Rutland‡. Samuel Hitchcock was elected one of the trustees of the university from the start, and continued to hold that office until his death. He was secretary of the corporation from 1791 to 1800, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Clarke Sanders, D. D., president of the university. Dr. Wheeler, in his *Historical Discourse*,§ says that the creative mind of Dr. Samuel Williams, and the *reflective and profound mind of Judge Hitchcock*, had worked for the University of Vermont, and in it. The two last were graduates from Harvard university, who, together with Dr. Sanders, brought the habits and experimental knowledge of that venerable institution to aid in the practical workings of the university, and to give it distinctness and precision of outline."

He was elected attorney general of the state of Vermont, under the act of October, 1790, and was succeeded in 1793, by the Hon. Daniel Buck of Norwich. Samuel Hitchcock and Lemuel Chipman of Pawlet, were the presidential electors at large from Vermont, at the second presidential election, in 1793. Lot Hall of Westminster, and Paul Brigham of Norwich, were their colleagues in the first electoral college in Vermont, and all were appointed by the legislature, in 1792, and

† See *Vermont State papers*, pp. 194, 5.

‡ Vide *American Quarterly Register*, vol. XIII, p. 395, and the instructive "Historical Discourse," pronounced by the late Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the University of Vermont, August 1, 1854, p. 7.

§ Ibid, pp. 14, 15.

\* Vide page 462.





they cast the vote of Vermont at Windsor, for George Washington and John Adams.

In 1797, the second general revision of the laws was completed by a committee consisting of Roswell Hopkins of Vergennes, Richard Whitney of Brattleboro', Nathaniel Chipman of Tiumouth, and Samuel Hitchcock. The statutes so reported, were adopted and printed in 1798, in one octavo volume of 622 pages with an appendix of 206 pages.

Samuel Hitchcock was judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Vermont, and judge of the Circuit Court of the second circuit of the United States, receiving his appointment from president John Adams, and going out of that office when the Judiciary Act was repealed.

Judge Hitchcock was married May 26, 1789, to Lucy Caroline Allen,\* second daughter of Gen. Ethan Allen. This marriage is the first one recorded in the town records of Burlington. For six or seven years after his marriage he continued to reside in Burlington, and then removed to Vergennes, where he lived until 1806, when he returned to Burlington to reside. Soon after the death of Gen. Washington, he was invited by the citizens of Vergennes to pronounce his eulogy; with which invitation he cordially complied. This eulogy is probably preserved in manuscript.† Judge Hitchcock died at Burlington, November 30th, 1813, aged 58 years. He had been Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, from 1797 to 1800 inclusive, and was buried with imposing masonic ceremony.

Judge Hitchcock's scholarship was of a superior order, and as a lawyer he ranked among the foremost in New England. He was endowed with a large measure of benevolence and admirable social qualities. As a conversationist he was unrivaled for humor and brilliant repartee. His personal appearance was dignified and commanding. He had a light complexion and sharp blue eyes, and to a handsome person of medium size and height, he added polished manners and a pleasing address.

In the old grave yard at Burlington are the following inscriptions upon tombstones, which are here reproduced as not devoid of historical interest.

"Heman A. Hitchcock died at Vergennes, Vt., 28th of September, 1802, aged 2 years."

"Samuel Hitchcock, (Jr. ?) died 29th of August, 1806, aged 8 years."

\* See ante, p. 135, and p. —.

† Henry F. Brown, Esq. of Brimfield, Mass., communicates the fact that Eleazer Hitchcock, Esq. of Brimfield, Mass., a nephew of Judge Hitchcock, who lived with him a few years in Vergennes, had a copy a short time since.

"Mary Ann Hitchcock, wife of Dr. J. S. W. Parkin, died at Selma, Alabama, September 16th, 1825, aged 27 years."

"Caroline P. Hitchcock died at Coosada, Alabama, 9th of September, 1822, aged 17 years."

"Major George P. Peters, U. S. A., died at Fort Gadsden, Florida, November 28, 1819, aged 30 years; and Lorraine A., his wife, and eldest daughter of Samuel and Lucy C. Hitchcock, died 22d April, 1815, aged 25 years."

"Hon. Samuel Hitchcock died November 30, 1813, aged 58 years. This monument is erected by Henry Hitchcock, of Alabama."

"Mrs. Lucy Caroline, widow of the Hon. Samuel Hitchcock, and daughter of General Ethan Allen, died August 27th, 1842, aged 74 years."

Mary Ann, whose decease is above mentioned, and whose husband still survives, left one son—William W. Parkin, Esq., a China merchant of the highest respectability and prosperity. Dr. Parkin is now living in New York city. He married a second wife, by whom he has one son and five daughters.

Major George P. Peters, whose death is recorded above, was a cadet in December, 1807, and while commanding his company at the battle of Tippecanoe, 7th November, 1811, was distinguished for bravery, and was wounded. He was again wounded at Maguago, 9th August, 1812, and became subsequently assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major.

Besides the widow and three daughters, whose decease is above noted, Judge Hitchcock left three sons—Henry, Ethan Allen, and Samuel.

Of Henry Hitchcock, a suitable memoir, from the ready pen of an early and life-long friend, is given in other pages of this magazine. Of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, now a major general of Volunteers, (the only son of Judge Hitchcock now living) a recent biographical sketch has appeared in the *New American Cyclopaedia*, published by D. Appleton & Co. of New York. A more complete notice may be prepared for this work, of this distinguished military and literary character, when the history of Vergennes, the place of his nativity, is published herein.

Samuel Hitchcock, the youngest son, born at Burlington in 1808, was graduated at the United States military academy in 1822, and subsequently became brevet second lieutenant of Infantry, when, in a moment of affectionate yielding to the earnest wishes of his mother, who felt, in advancing years, that



he could not spare more than one son to the army, he resigned, 19th December. 1827. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, both in Alabama and Missouri. His tastes, however lay in another direction, and he lived and died a student. In 1843, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont, and subsequently spent several years in Europe. About this time he completed a very perfect translation from the Latin original of Spinoza's *Ethics*, one of the most wonderful examples of speculative writing in existence. He died at sea, of consumption, August 1, 1851, while on his return passage to the United States, and his remains were committed to the deep. He was a gentleman of highly cultivated mind and manners, and inherited his father's remarkable conversational powers. He was never married. At the time of his death he was in the 44th year of his age.

#### STEPHEN RUSSELL, ESQ.

BY G. T. RUSSELL OF BLUFFVILLE, ILL.

Stephen Russell was born at Alford, Ct., Jan. 28, 1765. At the age of 15, being determined to participate in the war of the revolution then waging, his brother, opposed to his enlistment, shut him up in a chamber. He escaped, however, enlisted for three years, and served during the war. The winter after leaving the army he attended school. Paper and slates were unknown to that school. The boys and girls did their ciphering on birch bark; and thus he received his education. Feb. 12, 1800, he married to Mary Sharpe, at Pomfret, Connecticut, and came the same year to reside in Burlington, Vermont. He first lived for a number of years on the site now occupied by the house built by the late Hon. Timothy Follet. He was among the first settlers of the town, and helped open the road from his house to the Court House square; and there were but few dwellings in town at the time. He held a number of town offices, as collector, constable, &c.; all of which he discharged with fidelity. From the village he removed to a farm, one mile and a half from the Court House square, where he lived some 20 years, when he sold part of his farm, built a new house half a mile to the north, and lived there till his decease, March 5, 1847: being aged 82 years, one month and five days. His treasures were not in this world, but that which is to come. It was not known as he had an enemy in the world. It was the privilege of the writer to be with him in his last illness, and to be able to record that he

died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.\*

#### OZIAS BUELL.

BY REV. HENRY P. HICKOK.

Col. Ozias Buell, though not one of the very earliest inhabitants of Burlington, was one of the most influential in establishing its present moral and religious character. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, 8th April, 1769, and died in Burlington 5th August, 1832, aged 63. After receiving in his youth a thorough business education, under the care of his uncle, Mr. Julius Deming of Litchfield, he first established himself in Kent, Connecticut, where he remained ten or twelve years; and from thence removed here in 1804. Being a man of great energy of character, and possessing active business talents, the opening of a new state, like Vermont, offered attractions to his enterprising mind which were encouraged by his brother-in-law, Moses Catlin, who preceded him several years. Liberal, kind and benevolent in his disposition, he advocated and contributed to every good cause that promised to promote the prosperity of the place. At this time there was no house of worship or church organization. Rallying about him the more serious of the people, a Congregational church was soon organized at the house of Moses Catlin in 1805. This house is that afterwards owned and long occupied by Samuel Hickok, and stands on the west side of Court House square, at the corner of St. Paul and Main streets. Col. Buell was the leading spirit and contributor in the erection of the first house of worship in 1812. He was, however, ably seconded by Wm. C. Harrington, Esq., at that time the leading lawyer of Chittenden county bar. Col. Buell was also for 21 years treasurer of the University of Vermont, whose interests he steadily pursued, making no charge for his services. His title of colonel was derived from his having held that office in the continental militia, while resident at Kent. Possessing a fine personal appearance, and being a good horseman, in days when riding on horseback was common, his appearance on public occasions added greatly to the display. It is said that when the first bell was to be raised on the church newly erected, Commodore McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, whose vessel was at the time at the wharf, volunteered the services of his men, and superintended the operation in person.

\* Mr. Russell left several sons, of whom the writer of the above sketch is one.—*Ed.*





Col. Buell was conspicuous in the crowd, when one of the sailors whispered to his comrade,—"I say, Jack, that man has never seen many '*Banyan days*.'" These Banyan days are days of short allowance on ship board.

The Calvinistic church and society will hold Col. Buell, as a member and benefactor, in lasting remembrance. His hospitable home was ever open, and was the resort of all ministers of the gospel.

#### THE CATLINS.

BY HENRY W. CATLIN, ESQ.

Moses Catlin, one of the first inhabitants of Burlington, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770. He married early in life, Miss Lucinda Allen, daughter of Capt. Heyman Allen (a brother of General Ethan's), who died from a wound he received at the battle of Bennington. Miss Allen inherited from her father a large fortune; the land lying between Vergennes and Highgate, was part of this inheritance, and Mr. and Mrs. Catlin decided to remove to the township of Burlington and make it their future home. A journey in those days, of that length, was accomplished with much difficulty, but Miss Allen possessed much of the energy and intrepidity of her father's family, and nothing daunted, performed it on horse-back, much of the way, being still but a bridle path. They found the beauty of the locality such that there was no reason to repent them of their undertaking, and they soon made for themselves a home in this new and wild country.

The first house built by Mr. Catlin was upon the Court House square, where they remained several years (it afterwards became the residence of the late Mr. Samuel Hickok), but Mrs. Catlin, being a great lover of the beautiful in nature, desired a residence where she could look on the beautiful blue waters of Champlain. Mr. Catlin then built upon the College Green, the residence now of Mr. Dana Allen. But Mrs. Catlin was not quite content, and she chose an eminence back of the college, the view from which can scarcely be surpassed. She begged of Mr. Catlin at that time to climb a tree and see if Champlain's blue waters could be seen. The height to which he climbed enabled him to behold a most beautiful panorama spread out before him. The lake with its cluster of distant islands, hills and dales, through which the Winooski river wandered to its outlet in Champlain, and the whole enclosed in a perfect amphitheatre of mountains. They decided then to make this their home, and Mr.

Catlin enjoyed for many years the varied landscapes, discovering each year some new beauty that enhanced the value of the enchanting view. Many will remember, with pleasure, the pleasant reunions on the fourth of July in this enchanting spot, and the kind and cordial greeting with which Mr. Catlin welcomed the young ladies of the seminary, the professors and students of the university, and the principal inhabitants of the town. It is now the residence of his nephew, H. W. Catlin, Esq.; and some of the original pines are still standing, grouped upon the lawn, ever fresh and green through the snows and frosts of winter or the balmy airs of summer. To one unaccustomed to mountain scenery, those eastern hills with the sun just risen, the view is most glorious. Mrs. Catlin was a woman of perfect uprightness of character and exemplified the Christian in her every day walk. It was under her roof the first Calvinistic Congregational church was formed in Burlington. Mr. C. was a man universally esteemed and well respected. He possessed a great fund of anecdote, and his friendly greetings were always accompanied by a certain humor that played upon the mirthfulness of all. The mills and manufactories, which he erected at Winooski falls, gave the first impetus to the flourishing little city, and was the means of subsistence for many families for a long number of years. In his domestic relations he was most kind and gentle; he was also a man of active benevolence; having no children of his own, he adopted three orphans, one of whom died early in life, receiving from Mrs. Catlin and himself, all the care and attention of an own child. He was a cheerful and liberal contributor to all benevolent objects; was associated with his brother-in-law, Col. Ozias Buell, in the erection of the first church edifice in Burlington; though at that time not a professor of religion, his place was never vacant in the church of worship, except under extraordinary circumstances. His Christian character developed itself at a late period of life, and shone brighter and brighter as he approached the limit of life. In his last sickness, while his mind was wandering with the effect of disease, his voice was often heard explaining some passage of scripture, or raised in prayer, until the lamp of life gently expired in the year 1842, at the age of 72.

#### GUY CATLIN.

A younger brother of Moses, was also born in Litchfield in 1782, and while a young



man, emigrated to Burlington. He married Miss Melinda Wadhams (a half sister of Mrs. Moses Catlin), a woman who in every relation of life—as wife, mother, member of society, and the Christian church of which she was a bright ornament, fulfilled the high order of her being in a manner most worthily. An obituary notice of her death in the *Burlington Free Press* of that date, says: “Seldom does death by a single stroke, afflict so many hearts, disappoint so many hopes, or take from the walks of private life, an individual charged with such peculiar responsibilities. Seldom does he take from among us one whose example was so bright, whose preparation was so mature, or whose existence seemed so necessary to the happiness of others. As a neighbor, a Christian, a wife, a mother, she was a rare example of excellence. All who knew her, will feel that it is not the language of mere eulogy when we say that she filled all these relations with peculiar dignity, kindness and grace. All who have ever dwelt by her as a neighbor, will remember with gratitude, her generous kindness, her deep sympathy in their afflictions, her prompt and efficient aid in trouble, and her safe counsels in the hour of perplexity.” She died in 1843, at the age of 45. Mr. Catlin was a man of liberal mind and public spirit, ever ready to cooperate in anything that would tend to the advancement of learning or improvement and beauty of the town. The University of Vermont, in which he took a deep interest, found in him, in its time of need, one ever willing to contribute for its advancement and prosperity. His business interests were intimately connected with his brother Moses’s, in the manufactories at Winooski, and the poor of that place will have occasion to remember for life the kindness received from the two brothers, who first settled and started into life the little city of Winooski. Mr. Catlin died in 1853, at the age of 72.

#### JOHN HOWARD.

BY SION EARL HOWARD.

John Howard, late of Burlington, Vermont, who died 24th February, 1854, aged 84 years, as well as his brothers, William and Robert, was born at Providence, Rhode Island. Wm. went to Ohio and settled as a farmer among the Indians, who were then generally hostile to the whites, and then it was that he found an occasion for putting into requisition the principles and practice of his great progenitor, Roger Williams, which was to treat them kindly, and in consequence of so doing greatly

ameliorated the condition of himself and other new comers into the neighborhood. He was over six feet in height, with a full commanding voice. The Indians called him their great friend, and gave him protection instead of trouble. Robert left for England, and as no letters were received he was supposed to have been lost.

Their father was William Howard of London, England, whose ship and all on board were lost, being burned by lightning in a storm at sea, as was so reported by another ship in sight. He was said to have been of large stature and an energetic, gentlemanly man of good repute. His being lost just at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when the troubles of the country were such, no attempt was made to trace or look up his relatives, from whom, in his life-time, on return voyages, he brought many valuable presents for his family, and some of the keepsakes are still retained by its members. He was married to Patience Dyer of Providence, Rhode Island, whose father was Samuel Dyer, the son of Charles and Mary Dyer, who settled on Cabbage Neck, in the year 1712; and whose mother was Patience Williams, before her marriage, who was the great-grand-daughter of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, in 1637, and was a woman of great energy and determination of character. The house is still standing where most of the children of Samuel and Patience Dyer were born, on the place known as the Rodney Dyer farm, Cabbage Neck.

The widow of William Howard, the mother of John, William, and Robert Howard, was again married to Josiah Foster by whom there were four children, of whom three are living; and among their descendants are the families of Esek Saunders and brothers of Saundersfield, and Mrs. Patience Howard Whittin of Whitinville, Mass. Her latter days were passed in the family of her son John Howard, and she died, aged 83 years, November 14th, 1832.

The wife of the late John Howard, who is still living, 18th April, 1862, at an age of 88 years, is in good health, and, to a remarkable degree, retains her faculties. She was Hannah Earl, born at Dartmouth (called by Indians Ponyganset, and is now Westport), Mass., at Coxet river, six miles from the ocean. Her father was Joshua Earl, the son of Oliver Earl, whose vessels were in the East India and China trade, at which time it took a year and a half to make the out and home voyage. He went from Newport to New York, and after remaining there seven years,





returned to Newport, and then to Swanzev, where he died at an advanced age. Her mother was Alice Sherman, whose father was Job Sherman, whose wife was Ama Gardner. His father was Preserved Sherman, who was the son of Philip Sherman, who settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1637 (where he had a grant of two hundred acres of land from the town, dated December 10th, 1639), and died in March 1686.

She had an Aunt Sherman, the mother of the late Benjamin Sherman of Peru, New York, who attained the age of 104 years, and in the last few years of her life was amused with articles suited to the gratification of children, and, as is frequent in extreme old age, it was that when on a visit to see her, she at first thought the new woman, as she called her, was a stranger, and did not give her any attention, but on the following day, when it was explained to her that it was her niece, Hannah Earl, her recollection came to her, when she began to caress her, and exclaim: "Hannah! Hannah!" and afterwards knew her, and was greatly pleased with her company.

Her father, aged 70 years, and her mother 68, died at their residence in Westport, within a week of each other, during a very fatal prevailing epidemic that was thought to have come into the neighborhood by the army.

The children of John Howard and Hannah Earl, are: Sion Earl, married to Hannah Vail, daughter of Aaron Vail of White Creek, New York; whose wife was Mary Raleigh, the daughter of Edmond Raleigh of Wales, who settled in Cambridge, N. Y., and whose family, with others, had to flee for their lives from the Indians, and from those more dreaded than Indians—the Hessians.\* The second son was Daniel Dyer, married to Delia Carpenter of Hoosick, N. Y., daughter of the late Col. John Carpenter, whose father was from the Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled at Pittstown, eight miles from the North river, and lived there before the making of wagon roads in that place, and at a time of great scarcity of provisions; and sturgeon, that then went by the name of "Albany Beef," were drawn from the river by a horse and chain, for a distance of ten and more miles, into the country, and the famine was so severe that the potatoes were dug up for food, and the parings thereof

were again planted as seed. The third son was Sidney Smith, who died, aged 23 years, June 30th, 1839. The other children are: Hannah Louisa, John Purple, and Catherine Maria. The latter is married to Amos C. Spear, druggist, Burlington, Vt. And there are two grand-daughters; Fanny, daughter of Daniel, was married to Dr. Theodore S. Evans, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., now of Paris, France; and Julia Hannah Howard, daughter of Catherine Maria.

And thus after a lapse of one hundred and sixty years, the course of events is such that, by the marriage of the late John Howard to Hannah Earl, in 1797, their children are the direct descendants of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and also of Philip Sherman, and Dyer, and Earl, his associates.

John Howard was on board the steam boat Phoenix on Lake Champlain when it was burned, on the night of the 3d September, 1819. There he rendered very great assistance indeed to the passengers, and at the same time had in charge a package of money belonging to the Bank of Burlington, for exchange with the Montreal Bank, and afterwards the following resolution and award was presented to him by the Bank of Burlington.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Burlington, on the 16th September, 1819. Present—C. P. Van Ness, the President, Wm. White, Ozias Buell, Luther Loomis, Samuel Hickok.

Resolved, That the Cashier do, and he is hereby authorized and required to present to Mr. John Howard, the sum of one hundred dollars for and on behalf of the President, Directors, and Company of this institution, as a testimony of the obligation they feel themselves under for his unyielding exertions at the time, and after the conflagration of the late steam boat Phoenix, in preserving that portion of their property—eight thousand five hundred dollars—committed to his care (under all its various circumstances of exposure), from destruction and loss.

The following is an extract from a notice in the *Burlington Free Press*:

"We are called upon to record the death of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens—John Howard, aged 84 years. His death, as already announced, occurred on Friday, the 24th February, 1854. He leaves an aged widow with whom he has lived in the peaceful and uninterrupted enjoyment of the marriage state for over fifty-five years, also three sons—Mr. Sion E. Howard, merchant of this town, Daniel and John P. How-

\* Hessians are troops belonging to the country of Hesse Cassel, in Germany. They have been frequently hired by Great Britain, particularly in the war of American Independence, when they were sold at £40 sterling a head; £9 of which was to be repaid if they returned alive.



ard, late of the Irving House, New York, and two daughters; the sons last named were in Europe at the commencement of the last illness of their father, and on receiving intelligence of the same, they hastened their return and had the satisfaction to be present at the period of his death. During a long residence in Burlington, Mr. Howard was found ever ready by his counsel, advice, and purse to contribute to its prosperity, as well as to the happiness of all around him and his demise, even at his advanced age, leaves a gloom upon many who were familiarly and intimately acquainted with him."

And now, as a condensed obituary Masonic address was made and published, by the late most worshipful brother, Philip C. Tucker, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, which is herewith printed, any further notice of his general character as a citizen is omitted. And the address thus says:

"Within a week after the sudden death of our brother Pratt, we were called to mourn the loss of our aged brother John Howard, of Washington Lodge, No. 3, at Burlington. Brother Howard was extensively known as the landlord of one of the best and most popular hotels in Burlington for many years, and was the father of Daniel D., and John P. Howard, formerly of the Irving House, in the city of New York, and Sion E. Howard, a well known merchant in Burlington. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, and was in early life deprived of his father, who was lost at sea. He was placed in the care of an uncle, and while a youth made several voyages at sea. He afterwards resided at Pittstown, New York, whence he removed to Schaghticoke Point, and was in mercantile business about six years. From thence he returned to Pittstown and established himself as a tavern keeper; after following which for six years longer, he removed to the town of Addison, Vermont, and became a farmer upon a beautiful farm on the bank of Lake Champlain. (It was the original Case farm, lately Crane's, and adjoining the Gen. Strong place.) In 1812 he gave up farming, exchanged his farm for a hotel in Burlington, and removed there to renew his business of hotel keeping, which he pursued constantly for the next thirty-five years. He retired from active business about seven years before his decease, and remained in retirement until his death, which occurred on the 24th day of February, 1854, when he had attained the ripe age of 84 years. He was among the survivors of the steamer Phoenix, which was burnt on Lake Champlain, 3d September,

1819, and his exertions in arousing the passengers, and aiding their escape, on that occasion, has been highly commended. He was, himself, saved upon a plank, after having been several hours in the water. Brother Howard was popular as a landlord, and was very long an active business man and valuable citizen. He took a strong interest in every thing promotive of the welfare of Burlington, and was ever ready to aid in all things to advance its business and prosperity. He bore a long painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation. Having early joined the masonic ranks, he remained always true, worthy, and faithful; and his brethren, presided over by our past Grand Master Haswell, consigned his remains to the grave, with brotherly love, esteem, and affection."

#### JOHN JOHNSON

Late of Burlington, was descended from a family of that name who were among the first settlers of Andover, Mass., where several branches of the family now reside.

His father, Benjamin Johnson, was a grandson of Capt. Timothy Johnson of Andover, who, in 1677, at the head of a corps of mounted men, had several successful encounters with the Indians. Capt. Johnson at that time was the largest land owner in Andover.

Benjamin Johnson married Elizabeth Boardman of Preston, Conn., and soon after removed from Andover to Canterbury, N. H., where their son John was born, Dec. 2, 1771. Benjamin Johnson was a farmer, and like most of the farmers of New England of his day served in the army during the war for independence. At the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark, he distinguished himself by his bravery and received the commendation of that officer.

He sustained an irreproachable character throughout life, and died at the advanced age of 88, his sight continuing unimpaired to the last.

His son John, at the age of 19, concluded to seek his fortune in the direction in which so many of the young men of eastern New England, were then moving. He went, in 1790, to the northwest part of Vermont, residing for short periods in different places, until finally in 1808, he located in Burlington on Lake Champlain. He was twice married, viz: in 1799, to Rachel Ferry of Granby, Mass., and in 1807, to Lurinda Smith of Richmond, Vt. His second wife is still living





in the 81st year of her age. Of his children, four now survive, two by his first, and two by his second wife.

John Johnson soon after he emigrated to Vermont, entered upon the business of a land surveyor, which became his principal occupation for a number of years, during which period he made surveys and resurveys of many townships, and parts of townships, in the northern portion of the state. The business of making land surveys in that part of the country, at that period, was of a peculiarly arduous character. The country was without roads, unsettled, hilly, the surface covered with a dense forest, in which the snows lay at a great depth late in the season. In conducting these surveys, it was his practice to encamp with his party, wherever night overtook him. The town of Westmore, in which Willoughby lake is situated, was surveyed by him in the months of February and March, 1809, when the snow was five or six feet in depth on the level.

Mr. Johnson was in stature a little under the medium height. His frame was compact and sinewy, and he possessed great activity and energy of mind and body. He was appointed in 1812, surveyor-general of Vermont, and from his high reputation as a surveyor, was selected by the commissioners, under the treaty of Ghent, to superintend the surveys on the part of the United States, of our northeastern boundary. This work he undertook in 1817, in which year, in conjunction with Col. Bouchette, the English surveyor, he traced the due north line from the head of the St. Croix river, in the eastern part of Maine, to the St. John's river. In 1818, he pursued this line, in conjunction with Col. Odell, on the part of the English commission, to the highlands designated in the treaty, and explored the country lying to the west of the due north line, the geography of which, up to that period, was unknown.

In this stage of the proceedings, the English commission objected to carrying the due north line across the St. John's river, and the surveys were interrupted, and in 1819 or 1820, Mr. Johnson's final report was made. The surveys were not resumed again until some years after, when the government directed a line to be run with more care than was possible in a first exploration, but it differed so little from the line as originally traced by Mr. Johnson, that the latter was adopted in the treaty of 1842, as the boundary to the St. John's river, from whence by a most liberal concession on the part of the United States government, it was permitted

to follow the channel of that river for some distance west, before again seeking the highlands.

Mr. Johnson, after concluding this service, was again elected surveyor-general of Vermont. During his life, he filled at various times, several offices of public trust. In the last war with England, his intimate knowledge of the topography of northern Vermont and New York, enabled him to furnish valuable information to the military department, which was suitably acknowledged, but for which he received no compensation.

The army on that frontier, was at times obliged to make forced demands upon the citizens for transportation, forage, &c. Mr. Johnson was one of a commission appointed by the government to examine into and adjust these claims, a position to which he was elected, because of the universal esteem in which he was held for his probity, and his many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen. His character for uprightness caused him to be made the umpire in the settlement of many disputed questions, which were thus closed without the expense and delay of a trial before the regular constituted courts. In the division and settlement of estates, his services were almost constantly in requisition.

In addition to his skill and knowledge as a land surveyor, Mr. Johnson possessed a degree of mathematical and mechanical knowledge, seldom attained by those whose education, like his, was mainly the result of his own unaided efforts. Possessing a mind of a high order, he investigated carefully and closely, and his conclusions upon all subjects, were remarkably free from prejudice or any improper bias. His manuscripts on the subjects of carpentry, bridge building, hydraulics, &c., show great care in the collection of facts, and great mechanical skill and judgment in the arrangement of plans. But few mechanical structures of any magnitude, were erected in northwestern Vermont, the plans for which did not emanate from him or receive his sanction. In 1815, he gave the plans for the structure, at that time the largest of the kind in that section of the country, which was placed over the frame of the large government vessel, then in an unfinished state at Sackett's Harbor. In the planning and erection of bridges, of dams, and mills, he had no superior, and many improvements so called, since patented by others, in other parts of the country, may still be seen in structures planned by him in northern Vermont.



To the subject of saw mills, and of flouring mills, he gave particular attention, and it was through his agency, with one or two others mainly, that the flouring or grain mills of northern Vermont and western New York of that day, were rendered superior to all others.

In 1822, Mr. Johnson was a partner in the first establishment erected in the Ausable valley, New York, for the manufacture of chain cables, and for several years thereafter, he was interested in the iron manufacture in that valley. The manuscripts left by him on the subject of grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, oil quills, rolling mills, forges, &c., contain an amount of practical information, which could only have been acquired by great industry and careful observation. The celebrated Oliver Evans, in a visit to Vermont to collect dues for the use of some of his improvements in machinery, was surprised and delighted to find in Mr. J. so great a proficient and adept in the branches in which himself had acquired so much fame.

Mr. Johnson usually had with him several young men, whose object was to qualify themselves as land surveyors and mechanics, many of whom, subsequently, became prominent as such, in other parts of the country. These young men ever retained for him the greatest respect and regard. Among them we may mention one whose letters are filled with the most grateful recollections, the late Hon. Lucius Lyon of Michigan.

Mr. Johnson was early impressed with the truth that theoretical knowledge in any department of science, was only chiefly valuable as it contributed to the general prosperity, and he saw with pain, the little effort made by scientific men of his day, to render science practical, and the great reluctance of practical men to admit that anything of value in their profession could be learned, outside of the field or the workshop. To these latter, he particularly addressed himself, and was greatly instrumental in elevating the character of the several mechanical professions, by convincing them that a knowledge of general principles and theories was important, and that in addition to a man's own experience very much that was valuable of the recorded experience and observations of others, could only be learned by reading and study. In his efforts in this direction, he was eminently successful, and of the many young men who received instruction from him, all became deeply impressed with the importance of the great benefits of study

and reading to ensure success in the callings they had chosen.

Notwithstanding the large amount of valuable practical knowledge acquired by Mr. Johnson in the useful arts, and the many improvements and valuable suggestions made by him, he never sought to benefit himself by letters patent, as others might have done under similar circumstances. His knowledge and his labors were freely bestowed for the public benefit. His son, Edwin F. Johnson, whose standing as a civil engineer for the last twenty-five years, has been among the first of his profession, is indebted, as we have heard him say, for the success which has attended his labors, in no small degree to the knowledge and instruction derived in the house of his father on those subjects immediately connected with his profession.

Mr. Johnson died suddenly of erysipelas fever, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1842, at the age of 71, having at that age been engaged but a few days previous in the settlement and division of an estate in the town of Williston. During life he sustained the character of a good citizen, and a kind parent and husband.

For the poor and suffering, his sympathies were easily excited, and he was charitable in the Christian sense of the word. He was also hospitable, his house being at all times a home for his friends, who were numerous. If he possessed a weakness, it was in being too generous and too regardless of himself, thus limiting his means and compelling to undue exertions in the last years of his life. His politics were of the Jeffersonian school, but he took no very active part in political affairs, although he never neglected his duties as a citizen, and never hesitated to give his opinions freely upon men and measures.

He understood human nature, however, too well, not to perceive how easily it is swayed by partisan or sectarian influences, and this made him forbearing in his judgment of others, and careful to avoid exposure to such undue influences upon himself. In conversation he had the very happy faculty of making himself agreeable to all. He was not, as has been intimated, what would be termed, a learned man. Yet his reading was extensive, and among his most intimate friends were those who ranked high for their scientific attainments; and when Mr. Johnson died, Vermont lost a citizen whose acquaintance was so extensive, and the regard in which he was held so high, that few men





in the section of the country where he lived, have passed from the stage of life more generally lamented.

### SAMUEL HICKOK.

BY REV. H. P. HICKOK.

Samuel Hickok came to Burlington, where he spent 57 years of his life, at as early a period in its history as A. D. 1792. He was born in Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., Sept. 4, 1774, and died in Burlington, June 4, 1849, in the 75th year of his age. As the name Hickok is unusual, its derivation is the more interesting. According to one of the family, who seems to be a little quizzical as to ancestry, the name first occurs in the *Book of Chronicles*, where it is spelt Hukok and Hukkok. As it is there the name of a *place* it becomes doubtful whether the Hickoks were *Jews or Canaanites*. It being, however, the name of a place the family at that early period seems to have been so far distinguished as to have given name to a *city*. But, according to Dr. L. P. Hickok, who presides over Union College, Hickok is a diminutive from Hicks, which some will account the more probable derivation. It is gratifying to know that *little Hicks*, in the person of his descendants, has risen to some distinction in the world, showing in them a state of progression upwards; progress so commonly happening downwards. Samuel was 18 years of age when he came to Burlington, accompanying his elder brother thither from Lansingburgh, N. Y., to which place the family had removed, and where his father and grandfather now lie buried. The site of Burlington was then a forest. The two or three buildings were at the lake shore. No wharf existed. Goods, brought in sloops from Whitehall, were landed in scows, or, if casks of liquor or molasses, were thrown overboard and floated ashore. William Hickok, the elder, opened a store in a small wooden structure, which stood on the bank where now the Lake House accommodates its patrons. Samuel was clerk. In the short space of three years William was drowned while skating. He and a companion glided into an opening in the ice about midway between the store and Shelburne point, both of them perishing. Samuel succeeded to the business. At that day lumbering to Quebec, the purchase of wheat, grown on new lands and forwarding it by sleigh to Troy; and the gathering of pot and pearl ashes, were the three leading branches of business. As customers came in from the East the tendency of dealers was up town to meet them, Mr.

Hickok began to think of going up higher and concluded to build on Main street, where his second store was soon erected on the site of the present house of Daniel Roberts, Esq., amidst the pines and also the jeers of people for going *so far off*. He soon built the large square house, yet standing on the corner above the store, where his three oldest children were born. Burlington increasing in population and business, in a few years he built the three story brick store on the west side of the Court House square, and fixed his permanent residence at the corner across from the American Hotel where he spent his remaining years. His third store and residence were at an early day ornaments to the town, and would be now, except for the changes of style and progress of decay. Some of the *earlier* buildings of Burlington show in both taste and wealth equal to the *later*. This store is believed to be the oldest building of brick in town. Samuel Hickok was one of nature's noblemen. Though living *after* the stirring times of the revolution and of the New York controversy, he mingled with the actors in those scenes and with them pursued in generous rivalry, the arts of peace. The Chittendens and Allens were his neighbors and friends, and he was worthy of their companionship. With others he joined in the settlement of one of the two first ministers; the two being settled within a week of each other, the controversy respecting ministerial lands having been settled by an amicable division. On this occasion he was one of three to build and present to the minister a two story brick dwelling house, at a cost of \$2,500. With increase of wealth Mr. Hickok continued his liberality. Every worthy object had his countenance and support. Among others the University of Vermont received repeated liberal subscriptions to its funds. When its first buildings were erected he was a contributor. When after the fire it was rebuilt, he was one of the most liberal. At every stage of its progress during his life he was the constant friend of the institution. So of other public objects and institutions. At his death he was one of the deacons of the Calvinistic Congregational church, as for 17 years previous.

### A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PROF. JAMES DEAN, LL. D.

BY GEO. F. HOUGHTON, ESQ., OF ST. ALBANS, VT.

James Dean was born in Windsor, Vt., Nov. 26, 1776, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1800, in the class of which the Hon. Samuel Swift of Middlebury, is



probably the only surviving member. Soon after his graduation, he became principal of an academy in Montpelier, and while so engaged, was appointed tutor in the University of Vermont, continuing in that office from 1807 to 1809, when he was the first to be chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that university. He occupied the professor's chair until the university building was rented by the United States as barracks. Pres. Saunders, the Rev. Judson Chamberlain and Prof. Dean, who then constituted the academical faculty, left the institution March 24, 1814.

From Burlington, Prof. Dean went to Hanover, N. H., where he took an appointment in the college erected on the prostration of Moor's charity school, but upon the decision of the United States supreme court, Mr. Dean became disengaged from the duties of teaching for awhile, and devoted his time to the pursuit of the sciences and benevolent purposes. Subsequently (in 1822), he was reelected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont, and continued to occupy the professor's chair, until the university edifice was accidentally consumed by fire May 27th, 1824. He was succeeded by Prof. George W. Benedict, LL. D., in 1825.

James Dean in 1806 received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont, which was the first honorary degree granted by the institution. The same university bestowed upon him in 1817, the honorary degree of LL. D. The following inscription upon his tombstone, which stands in the old burying ground north of the Unitarian meeting house in Burlington, gives an epitome of his character and the date of his death:

JAMES DEAN,  
LL. D., A. A. S.  
Born at Windsor, Vt..  
November, 26, 1776.  
Died at Burlington, Vt..  
January 20, 1849.  
A Friend of Peace,

Temperance, Knowledge and Freedom.  
"Nihil humani alienum."

Total abstinence, love of humanity, and the success of the peace society, were cherished objects with him, and he devoted time and money for their furtherance. His only journey to London, was to attend a meeting of the peace society. The Latin quotation upon his tombstone, was suggest-

ed by Miss Butler of Groton, Mass., daughter of Caleb Butler, Esq., his classmate in Dartmouth college, to whom Prof. Dean gave a legacy of books and money.

As a teacher, Prof. Dean, was thorough, and demanded from his pupils intellectual labor and exact knowledge. As a man, he was uncouth in his appearance and awkward in his manners, yet so great was his vivacity and appreciation of humor, that he was a favorite with the fair sex. By the way of contrast, it was amusing at an evening party to see the light, gay, resplendent figure of some accomplished belle, leaning on the ponderous arm of one that might well be taken for the lineal descendant of old Samuel Johnson. His handwriting corresponded with his conversation and life, and was stiff, sharp and awkward, but readable and full of sense.

"He possessed," says the late Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., in a valuable historical discourse, delivered by him, in 1854, on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the University of Vermont, "a mathematical mind, distinguished for its clearness and accuracy, rather than its depth and scientific insight. He devoted himself to the life of a student, and acquired much and various knowledge, rather than comprehension and profound principles. He was rigid in his discipline, the sharp lines of which were, perhaps, increased by an occasional irritability of temper, which seemed to spring from his very peculiar physical constitution. He was inordinately fleshy, and in such way as to give the appearance rather of disease than of health. His influence in the university was marked by adherence to law and order in the simple and earnest pursuit of its objects."

His only publications, known to the writer, consisted of the following, which are now exceedingly rare:

"An Alphabetical Atlas, or Gazetteer of Vermont; affording a summary description of the state, its several counties, towns, and rivers, calculated to supply, in some measure, the place of a map; and designed for the use of offices, travellers, men of business, &c., by James Dean, A. M., tutor in the University of Vermont. Montpelier; Printed by Samuel Goss, for the author, January, 1808, 8vo., pp. 44."

"An Oration on Curiosity, pronounced in the University of Vermont, 24th April, 1810, on Induction into office, by James Dean, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Published at the request of the





students. Burlington, Vt.; Printed by Samuel Mills, May, 1810." 8vo., pp. 19.

The following is an extract from the oration:

This propensity stimulates to the acquisition of knowledge from the earliest childhood, long before it is conceived to be honorable or useful. This through life is incessantly suggesting practical improvements in all the arts of civilized society.

But what other advantage can we require from curiosity, than that its final cause, and most appropriate effect, is the improvement of the mind? Shall nature be ransacked to pamper the body, while the mind must implore the intercession of the senses, and promise a double remuneration, in order to obtain the gratification of her most exalted appetites. Narrow, indeed, must be his investigations who insists on the immediate prospect of pecuniary compensation, who gratifies the most distinguished propensity of rational beings no farther than can be made subservient to idle show or brutal enjoyment. View the progress of every science then say if the original embryo phenomena exhibited to human foresight the least promise of their ultimate application.

The philosopher should neglect no application of his principles, which affords the least prospect of promoting the convenience of society, but the pleasure of the investigations, or the gratification of curiosity, must be his principal motive, and when utility presents itself, like fame to the man of merit, "it comes unlooked for, if it comes at all."

It need not be surprising if there are many laws of nature, which we can not on their first disclosure, subject to the purposes of avarice, vanity, or luxury. Here curiosity steps in and richly supplies the place of meaner motives. \* \* \* Disinterested appetite for truth is the distinguishing characteristic of the genuine philosopher. He scatters far and wide the seeds of science: for himself the verdure of the crop is sufficient, and if the fruit should benefit the world, his benevolence congratulates itself on the unsought for advantage.

In all ages of our race have the different degrees of this passion afforded the distinctive mark of the exalted intellect.

No more proper and noble objects can be presented for the gratification of curiosity, than the moral and civil history of mankind.

But the period is fast approaching, when we shall no longer elicit truths by a tedious cross examination of our treacherous senses, when death shall usher the "embryo intel-

lect" into real life, where man, who, even here, seems "winged to fly at infinite," if no moral disqualification prohibit, "shall read it there, where seraphs gather immortality."

With what earnestness should we strive to purify our hearts, and improve our minds, that we may be permitted and qualified to mingle . . .

With all the sons of reason, . . .  
Wherever found. . . .  
Howe're endowed. . . .

Here Pythagoras salutes Newton, and Thales congratulates Franklin, and the benefactors of mankind from all countries and ages readily recognize in each other that taste immortal, by which, even in this vale of weakness and ignorance, they were distinguished among their fellows. Here they unite, with cordial harmony, to spend "Heaven's eternal year."

"To read Creation—read its mighty plan  
In the bare bosom of Deity."

#### HON ALVIN FOOTE,

The son of Daniel Foote, of Middlebury,\* a soldier of the revolution, was born in 1776, in the camp at Castleton, where Mrs. Foote had accompanied her husband. Mrs. Foote's maiden name was Anna Woodward, her native place, Hanover, N. H. Her husband being detained a prisoner at Ticonderoga, when the subject of our notice was but an infant a few weeks old, she, although a delicate woman, walked, with her babe in her arms, from Castleton to Hanover. After the war the father removed to New York, and died in Canton. Alvin Foote graduated at Dartmouth, studied law in the office of Judge Paine of Vermont, and commenced practice in Burlington, about 1804, where he built up an honorable reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. Mr. Foote's practice of law in Burlington was about 20 or 25 years.

He was twice married—first with Priscilla, daughter of Col. Nathan Rice, in 1815, by whom he had four children, and who died in 1841.

In January 13, 1845, he married with Mrs. Caroline Clark, the widow of Rev. Samuel Clark, who still survives him. A daughter by her former husband, Rev. Clark, died May, 1862. Judge Foote was deceased Sept. 21st, 1856.

#### HEMAN LOWRY.

BY HON. DAVID A. SMALLEY.

The class of men, who, a generation since, were the active and leading men of Vermont,

\* Vide Middlebury in No. 1 of this work.



were, certainly, in many respects, of marked and peculiar character; and it is matter of regret that they have so nearly all disappeared from our midst. In some respects they were rude, perhaps; for the times in which they lived were rude, and the state itself was yet in the rudeness and roughness of a new and unsettled country. But they were men of strong will, of determined and unyielding purpose, of manly courage, of unquestioned integrity, and of high toned honor. They were the men for the day in which they lived; and Vermont owes to them the high reputation for sturdy manhood in her sons, which she holds abroad, and the large measure of thrift and prosperity which she enjoys at home.

To this class of men belonged the subject of our present memoir, Heman Lowry; and he may himself be said to have been a good and marked specimen of his class. His native place was the town of North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born on the 4th of September, 1778. He is said to have been of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father is spoken of as having been a farmer "in moderate circumstances, but highly respected for his industry, honesty, and probity." His mother was a "Miss Phebe Benedict, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman."

Mr. Lowry, the father, removed with his family from Dutchess county to Jericho, Vt., in the month of March, 1789.

That part of the state was then but "and unbroken wilderness;" and it was in aiding his father and an elder brother to clear up their new farm, and to make for themselves a thrifty homestead, that young Lowry passed the period of his boyhood. The opportunities, of course, for education, were but scanty. His father, moreover, died while he was yet young; and it was left for an excellent mother to impart to him the instructions, and give him the early training, which so largely aided him in after life to become the man of character, position, and influence he did.

In accordance with the custom of that day, Mr. Lowry commenced business and married-life together; having married, in the year 1800, for his first wife, Miss Lucy Lee. She died, however, in the following year, 1801; and two years afterwards, in 1803, he married Miss Margaret Campbell, who died but a few years since, subsequently to the death of her husband, and who is well remembered as a lady of much excellence and of "high moral worth," bearing with her to the grave the love and esteem of all who knew her.

Mr. Lowry, we believe, early became a

resident of Burlington, where he died on the 5th of January, 1848, in the 70th year of his age. During the larger part of his life—for 40 years or more—he was almost constantly in public place and employment. In 1809 he became high sheriff of Chittenden county, and continued to hold that honorable and very responsible office for 19 years—a long period, and one indicative of the great confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens and the state authorities. Subsequently he became United states marshal for the district of Vermont, which post he held for the period of 11 years. So well did he fulfill the duties of the offices imposed upon him, and so large a measure of respect and esteem did he earn from the men of all parties, that all alike, whether political friends or opponents, concurred in the propriety and fitness of retaining him in place.

Mr. Lowry was, throughout his life, a democrat in politics, and at all times held prominent place and exercised large influence with his party. But he never permitted his political opinions to interfere with his personal feelings and friendships; and many of his warmest and steadiest friends were from among those opposed to him in party politics. While a man, it is said, of strong and unyielding antipathies in many instances, yet he was singularly strong in the tenacity of his personal confidences and friendships. An anecdote told of him will, perhaps, best illustrate this. Some evil reports were, on a certain occasion, brought to him, respecting an old friend, whom it was desired to lower in his estimation. After listening patiently to what was told him, he replied, with his accustomed gravity and deliberation: "I have known him a great while; he has been my friend; I will inquire about the matter: what you say may be true; I don't believe it now; I never doubt a friend *till he has stolen a sheep.*"

The general character of Mr. Lowry may be summed up as that of strong common sense, of sound judgment, of unbending integrity, and of a truthfulness that nothing could turn aside. To know him was but to esteem and confide in him. Alas! that the class of men to which he belonged should have so nearly all passed away, and that their mantles should have fallen upon so few of the generation succeeding them!

HEMAN ALLEN, OF MILTON, AND BURLINGTON.

BY GEORGE ALLEN, PROFESSOR IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Chittenden county may reckon, among its





distinguished citizens, two, that bore the name of Heman Allen—both born the same year, both bred to the bar, both in public life together, long resident in adjoining towns, and afterwards in the same town, in earlier life opposed in politics, as Federalist and Democrat, but later of the same party, always personal friends, and even (although neither may have been aware of the fact) remotely related by blood.\* When members of the state legislature, they were distinguished on the roll, as "Allen of Milton," and "Allen of Colchester." When both came to live as neighbors, in Burlington, the latter, by his long residence as minister, at Santiago, had won the distinctive designation of "*Chile Allen*." It is of the former of the two—Heman Allen of Milton (afterwards of Burlington) that the following biographical notice is furnished, by his oldest surviving son.

Heman Allen was born in Ashfield, Mass., on the 14th day of June, 1777, within the original limits, I believe, of the ancient *Pocompluck* or Deerfield, out of which the township of Ashfield, had, in part, been formed twelve years before his birth. His great-grandfather, Edward Allen, was among the earliest of those who renewed the settlement of Deerfield, after the close of King Philip's War. His name appears on the proprietors' records, as the purchaser of a right, in 1686. The purchase of his older brother, entered as *John Allin, Gent.*, had been made before the war in 1671. The family has won a place in local history, by the large share it bore in the calamities inflicted on Deerfield by Indian warfare. When the village was surprised and destroyed, in February, 1704, a female member of the family was one of the many captives carried off, through the wintry wilderness, into Canada; and two months later John Allen and his wife, on venturing to leave the fortified house for their dwelling at The Bars, were shot down near their own door. In 1724, Heman Allen's grandfather, Samuel Allen, was fired upon by the Indians and wounded. On the 25th of August, 1746, he was again set upon by the savages, while at work in his meadow, and fell, pierced with several bullets, as he stood bravely fighting to secure the escape of his children, of whom one (Eunice) was tomahawked, and another (Samuel) was carried off as a prisoner.† His youngest son (Enoch), then an infant, was the father of Heman Allen.

\* For this probable relationship, see the *Genealogical Appendix*, at the close of this notice.

† Hoyt's *Antiquarian Researches*; Williams's *Redeemed Captive returning to Zion*; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, II, 207-10, &c.

Edward and Samuel Allen had always lived at The Bars, where Edward had purchased his right, adjoining that of his brother John. But Enoch and an older brother (Lamberton), who had both married sisters of the old Deerfield family of Belding, left the ancient homestead and settled in Ashfield, of which Elijah Belding was the first town clerk, to whom, as such, the warrant of incorporation was directed in 1765. Enoch Allen died there, in 1789, at the age of forty-five, leaving a widow and eight children, the eldest, Enoch Jr., seventeen, and Heman, the third, twelve years old.‡ Young as the boys were, they were true sons of New England, and lacked neither the energy nor the intelligence required for carrying on successfully the paternal farm. But already, before the death of their father, and during the Revolutionary war, their uncle Lamberton had achieved the bold adventure of emigrating to the dangerous outpost of Grand Isle, in Vermont;§ and another uncle, the warlike Samuel, in his boyhood an Indian captive, in manhood a Revolutionary officer, had followed Lamberton, after sheathing the sword which (as he was always proud of declaring) he had drawn as a captain under Shays. Hereupon the family of the deceased younger brother sold out their rather unproductive farm, and, in March, 1795, made the same dreary migratory journey from rocky Ashfield, to the fertile tract of Grand Isle. Heman alone remained behind. After five years of cheerful labor by the side of his hardy brother, Enoch, it had been sufficiently demonstrated that he was physically incapacitated for being a cultivator of the earth; he was constantly subject to the cruel visitation of "chapped hands," in an excessive degree; while his fondness for books and his superior powers of mind appeared to qualify him for a liberal profession. He therefore devoted his share of the small paternal inheritance to the expense of pursuing a preparatory classical

‡ I give the names of *all* the children, as a specimen of puritan nomenclature worth preserving: 1. Enoch; 2. Abishai; 3. Heman; 4. Aretas; 5. Obed; 6. Meroy; 7. Eunice; and 8. Joel. The name of *Meroy* preserves the memory of our first Deerfield ancestress, Mercy Painter, wife of Edward Allen; as that of *Eunice* commemorates in like manner, the daughter of Samuel Allen who was struck down by the tomahawk of an Indian, when her father was killed, in 1746.

§ Mr. Thompson says: The settlement of Grand Isle was commenced by Lamberton Allen, and others, about the year 1783. But my uncle, Hon. Joel Allen of North Hero, is able to fix the date precisely. It is well remembered in the family, that Lamberton Allen arrived in Grand Isle just before the famous "dark day;" but the *dark day* occurred (Thompson, Part I, p. 16) on the 19th of May, 1780. The blank in Mr. Thompson's article *Allen's Point*, should be filled up, I suppose, by the name of *Lamberton*.



course in the academy at Chesterfield, N. H. After two years thus spent, he rejoined the family in Grand Isle, making the journey on foot, and philosophically carrying with him all his possessions, which amounted to a book or two, and \$20 in money. He spent the next five or six years, at first, in continuing his Greek and Latin studies, under Enoch Allen's nearest neighbor, the learned and Rev. Asa Lyon; and afterwards in reading law, with necessary interruptions for the purpose of teaching school. He was, at one time, in the office of Elnathan Keyes of Burlington; but he always looked up to the late Hon. Judge Turner, then of Fairfield, afterwards of St. Albans, as his proper master.\* He was admitted to the bar in 1803; and immediately opened an office in Holgate's tavern,† in Milton—commencing business on a pecuniary basis of precisely twenty cents. As the people of Milton were always, from the very first, perfectly unanimous in their good opinion of Heman Allen, what law business there was in the place fell into his hands at once. Nor was it long before his justice practice extended regularly to the neighboring towns. Upon the heels of this preparatory work, there soon began to follow a large county and supreme court practice, which extended to the three counties of Chittenden, Franklin and Grand Isle. It was, however, characteristic of the modesty and diffidence of Heman Allen, that—with all his energy and resolution—he rather put off the day of appearing before any court higher than that of a justice of the peace.

\* At some period, before his admission to the bar, he was a law student (so my uncle, Hon. Joel Allen, informs me) at Plattsburg, N. Y. I know, at any rate, that he was, for some time, in the family of Judge Platt of that place, as a tutor; but whatever law he may have learned must have been learned elsewhere, than in the judge's court, at least. For I have heard my father say, that the good judge was never in a condition to hold any court at all after dinner; and that before dinner, if any lawyer was so ill advised as to produce a book, or cite a case, he was suddenly cut short by a hasty roar from the bench, of "O, devil, devil! No law here! No law here!"

† This was Samuel Holgate, who soon after became a brother-in-law by my father's marriage with Sarah Prentiss, a younger sister of Samuel Holgate's second wife. Samuel and his brother Curtis Holgate were both men of extraordinary energy and enterprise. Samuel was foremost amongst the numerous lumbermen of Milton; Curtis removed to Burlington, and—a fact which escaped mention in its place—was the first man to build a wharf in Burlington bay. He stole a march upon the capitalists, who were talking about a wharf, by getting from the legislature the grant of an exclusive right; and then disappointed the same capitalists, of whom he had to borrow the requisite funds, by making money so rapidly out of the half finished work, that he was able to meet all their demands at maturity, instead of surrendering his wharf to them under a foreclosure. After he had made a fortune out of it, he sold it to Mr. Henry Mayo, who afterwards associated with himself the late Judge Follett, under the firm of Mayo & Follett.

Nay, it was long before he could rise to a regular argument before a justice, or a justice's jury, without visibly trembling at the knees;‡ and when one of the cases, thus humbly begun, was carried up, by appeal, to the county court, he shrank from appearing in it himself, and entrusted it to his friend and senior, George Robinson. If his diffidence could not long keep him from the higher stage to which his business introduced him, it at least led him, from first to last, to prepare his cases with the greatest possible care and thoroughness. His excellent business habits also made him, early in his practice, the agent of several large non-resident land proprietors, and thus enabled him to acquire the peculiar character of being decidedly the best real estate lawyer on the circuit.§ Ultimately, the nature and extent of his business united, with other considerations, to make it desirable for him to take up his residence in the chief town of his county; and he, accordingly, removed to Burlington in the month of May, 1828.

With professional advancement came a certain degree of political distinction. His temperament and tastes, not less than his systematic devotion to his professional and private business, disqualified him for being what is called a *politician*. His political

‡ So, in particular, I have heard the late eminent judge Abbot say. He told me that when he himself had come down to Milton to attend a justice's court, he was equally surprised, fresh as he was from the advantages of a university and a law school, to find with what talent and knowledge he was met by my father, and to see the trembling knees of one who was doing battle so bravely.

§ Our illustrious townsman, the Hon. George P. Marsh, once said to me that he believed Chief Justice Marshall to be the greatest living lawyer, and perhaps the greatest lawyer that ever lived, because he could give an opinion that should be the perfection of sound law, without either citing, or apparently leaning upon, anything that had ever been previously decided or written:—his very mind was law. The same thought occurred to me, when I afterwards listened to an argument of surpassing ability, from Mr. Marsh's father, the Hon. Charles Marsh of Woodstock. To the same class of lawyers—without pretending to rate him so highly—I may venture to refer my father. He had read law with a master, who, at that day, knew just three books by heart, Blackstone, Burrows's Reports and Douglass's Reports. In that way, perhaps, he had formed the habit of working out the application of legal principles in his own head, instead of hunting up in books the application as made to his hand by others. When consulted in his office he would invariably give his opinion by reasoning it out from principles: he would then tell me, or some other student, to "look it up in the books." I used, in fact, to be amused (as a born "book lover") with the dislike he seemed to have for law books—the reluctance with which, from time to time he added modern books to his library, after losing a cause because the case he had relied on, in Lord Raymond (for example), had been overruled by an impertinent contemporary—the aversion which he showed to either reading or hearing read a shelf of law books in the course of an argument. And yet, as being comparatively *homo unius libri*, he was in fact a better book-lawyer even, than most of his book-reading associates.





opinions were, nevertheless, distinct and decided; and were held none the less firmly for being held with a liberality and good temper, which always secured him through life the respect and friendship of his political opponents. As parties stood, during his earlier public career, he was—and to his dying day was proud of having been—a *federalist*. As such, he was the representative of Milton, in the state legislature, in 1810; and, between that year and 1826, was re-elected eleven times—whenever, for the most part, he was willing to be a candidate. In 1827, he was sent as a delegate to the convention held at Harrisburg; an honor, at that time, when such conventions were new, and composed of citizens really eminent.\* In 1832, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, Heman Allen was elected to congress, after a contest so protracted and so singular in its circumstances, that he often expressed his regret that he had allowed his peace to be disturbed by being a candidate at all. He served in four successive congresses. Although he had been a fluent and impressive speaker at the bar, he made no attempt to shine as an orator on the floor of the house. He, however, gained a high reputation, as a useful member, by his conduct as one of the committee on revolutionary claims. It had become a kind of fashion—a settled rule of the house—to allow a certain class of these claims (perhaps because they came, of course, chiefly from Virginia), without requiring what ought to have been considered satisfactory evidence. When the chairman of the committee handed Mr. Allen his share of such papers, his first deviation from congressional routine was to put by all other claims upon his time, and to study each application, with its vouchers, thoroughly, precisely (he said) as he used to prepare his law cases. His next step was to inform the committee that their report ought (in his

judgment) to be adverse to all the claims of this class. They agreed that such *ought* to be the report, but dissuaded him, as a new member, from taking the unpopular step of setting himself, unavailingly, against the received practice of the house. When they found him, nevertheless, unshaken in his opinion and his purpose, they allowed him to report as he pleased, and promised to sustain him. Accordingly, on the 9th day of February, 1839, comparatively early in the session, he brought his report before the house, and sustained it by a clear, business-like speech of an hour in length; during which he was listened to with some surprise, and with the closest attention. He was replied to vehemently by the ablest of the southern gentlemen; but he closed the debate by an effectual rejoinder; and the house sustained him by an overwhelming majority. He was retained on the same committee during the rest of his service in congress, and was always able to sustain the new principle which he had thus introduced, with an enormous saving to the public treasury.†

The characteristic traits of Mr. Allen's character were brought into strong relief by the circumstances under which his public career was brought to a close. The Canadian insurrection broke out, and the neutrality bill of Gen. Washington's administration, with the necessary modifications, was recommended to congress for re-enactment by Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Allen's district was the focus of the warmest and most active sympathy with the insurgents. His friends at home wrote to him, therefore, to warn him, that if he voted for the bill there

\* He had been nominated for the preceding congress, but lost the election from causes that may be worth mentioning: First, the eagerness of his friends had led them to make the nomination hastily, without a proper understanding with the friends of Mr. Swift, the actual representative. Secondly, his case was spoiled by being complicated with that of his friend Gov. Van Ness, who was, at the same time, a candidate for the United States senate. It was just at the critical moment when a "Jackson party" was forming in Vermont, and a certain suspicion was felt towards all the friends of Mr. Van Ness, because it was believed that he—although he had commended the administration of John Quincy Adams in his message—was believed to be really favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson. How unfounded was the suspicion, so far as Mr. Allen was concerned, was abundantly proved by his subsequent course. During this canvass Heman Allen was elected by the legislature, one of the judges of the supreme court, but declined to accept the office.

† Among those who congratulated my father on the good work he had done, was John C. Calhoun. My father had a singular admiration for Mr. Calhoun as an orator; he would make sure of being in the senate chamber to hear him speak, when he would not stir for Clay or Webster. What he admired was the subtility, the logical consecutiveness, and the condensation, in which the able South Carolinian far surpassed both his rivals. I call to mind, however, at this moment, with what earnestness my father pronounced Calhoun (the very day on which I first saw him) to be the most dangerous man in existence; "he lives (said my father) with but one idea and one aim, to bring about the dissolution of the Union." This opinion he had derived, in part, from his friend Judge Prentiss, who—as a senator—had watched Calhoun longer and with better opportunities of observation. That of all the public men with whom my father became associated or acquainted, there was none whom he regarded with such esteem and veneration as John Quincy Adams, because (as he expressed it) he added to the highest talents and the largest acquirements the keener sense of duty; he had time for *all* duties—he could do more public business than any body else, and yet attend to his devotions daily, and go to church constantly and punctually on Sunday. My father sympathized so thoroughly with Mr. Adams, in the stand which he took and maintained on the right of petition, that he once found himself with him in a minority of seven.



was not the slightest chance of his being re-elected to his seat. They knew him too well to advise him to vote against a bill which he could not but approve; they merely entreated him to absent himself from the house when the vote should be taken. Heman Allen was incapable of an act so cowardly—so much at variance with his sense of duty as a representative. He voted for the bill, and lost his seat in congress; but he neither lost his own self-respect, nor the respect of those who had voted, for another in his place.\*

For the remaining years of his life, he devoted himself, with all the unforgotten alacrity and energy of his youth, to his professional business. But his constitution had received many severe shocks, from various accidents, to which he had habitually exposed himself, by his habit of utterly disregarding hour and season, roads and weather, in keeping or returning from appointments. On one such occasion he had broken through the ice, at the Sandbar, between Milton and South Hero, and had struggled for an hour in the water during one of the coldest days of the winter, in the desperate attempt to raise himself out, or to break his way to the shore. A few years later, while returning by night from a business appointment, he was thrown from his sulkey, and suffered a fracture of his leg, which left him so far lame for life as to check the usual activity of his habits, and to induce a serious derangement of his bodily system. Untaught by such experience, or, rather, disregarding all such lessons where business with others was concerned, he now, early in 1844, exposed himself, during the coldest day of winter, in a journey to Lamoille county. He suffered severely from the cold. The reserve strength

\*Immediately on his return home, he declined being a candidate for re-election, on the ground that the unpopularity, which he had incurred, might secure the election of a candidate of the opposite party. He was, however, told, that no one else could run so well as he, so great was his personal popularity. He consented, therefore, to stand; but after the first unsuccessful run, he withdrew peremptorily and finally. It is a curious fact, that the legislative representatives from the "sympathizing" counties were particularly anxious, that my father should have the Whig nomination for United States Senator. How their good wishes and those of many others, were frustrated, is a secret, which, at this late day, need not be exposed to the light. He was afterwards offered the Whig nomination for governor, but declined. Four or five years after the event, I had the opportunity of hearing from the lips of the late Hon. John Sergeant of Philadelphia in what light the house regarded my father's course, in comparison with that of certain Northern representatives who "dodged" the dangerous vote. I have neglected to mention in a more appropriate connection, that Heman Allen was a member of the corporation of the University of Vermont from the year 1813 until his death. In none of his public duties did he take more interest than in this.

of youth, on which he had fallen back at other times, was at length gone; and he never recovered from the effects of the exposure. He lingered on until the 11th day of December, in the same year, when he expired suddenly and peacefully, with no one present but his son-in-law, the Rev. J. K. Converse, who had a short time before prayed with him, at his request.

Heman Allen was of lofty stature, over six feet high, and of commanding presence. His strongly marked countenance indicated that combination of massive strength of intellect with inflexible adherence to principle in private and public life, which formed the salient points of his character. His features, in repose, wore a slight expression of severity, which belied the real kindness of his disposition. The dignified simplicity of his manners was perfectly expressive of his habitual absence of all personal pretension.

Heman Allen was married on the 4th of December, 1804, to Sarah Prentis, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Prentis, of St. Albans.† She survived him until the 1st of December, 1850. Their children were: 1, *Heman*, died a freshman in the University of Vermont; 2, *Lucius*, died at the age of 19; 3, *George*, now professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; 4, *Sarah*, wife of Rev. John K. Converse of Burlington; 5, a daughter died in infancy; 6, *Charles P.* of Port Kent, N. Y.; 7, *Joseph W.*, of whom a notice will be found in the history of Milton in this work; 8, *Julia*, died at the age of 11 years; and *James H.*, now of Montreal, Canada East.

#### GENEALOGICAL APPENDIX.

I. The name of *Allen*, being a Christian name, converted, in process of time, into a

† For the benefit of those who are curious in genealogy I add, that my grandfather was of that less known branch of the Prentis family, of which some account is given in Miss Caulkins's admirable *History of New London*, and in Blancy's *History and Genealogy of the Prentice or Prentiss Family in New England*. It descends from Valentine Prentis (who came to America in 1631), through John Prentis, who settled in New London in 1651. The peculiar spelling of the name, and the coat of arms, as described to me by my grandfather (viz: Per chevron or and sable: three grayhounds, current counterclinging, collared; crest: a demi-grayhound rampant, or, collared, ringed, and lined sable, the line coiled in a knot at the end), would appear to prove descent from the Prentys family of Wygenhall and Burston in Norfolk. The names of Gilbert and Edgcombe have been kept up by my grandfather and his descendants to commemorate the fact that one of our ancestresses was of the family of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and another of that of the Edgcombes of Coruwall, now represented by the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. It was immediately after a visit to Mount Edgcombe, upon an invitation to spend the holidays there, that the famous Capt. John Prentis died, at London, in 1746.





family name, may have been borne originally by several individuals, nowise related to each other; but it indicates, in all its spellings (such as *Alain*, *Alein*, *Alleyn*, &c.), a Norman origin. An *Alain* did, in fact, come in with the conqueror, having commanded the rear-guard at the battle of Hastings. Of the fifty families of the name, mentioned as still extant, in the books of heraldry, many have arms of very ancient date. The *Alleyns* of Essex, in particular, bear the arms of an ancient crusader, viz.: on a *sable* shield, a cross potent *or*; with the crest, a demi-lion *azure*, holding in the two paws the rudder of a vessel *or*. Motto: *Fortiter gerit Crucem*. These arms are mentioned as borne, amongst others, by Sir Thomas Alleyn, bart., of Thaxted Grange, and by Samuel Alleyn, Esq., of Chelmsford, both in Essex.

II. When Mr. Hooker of Chelmsford came to New England, in 1632, and, a few years later (1636) to Windsor, Conn., he was accompanied by one of his congregation, *Matthew Allen*, whose name appears frequently and prominently on the early records of the town and colony. Later appear the names of Samuel and Thomas Allen, brothers. *Samuel* died in 1648, leaving three sons, *Samuel*, *Nehemiah*, and *John*. *Nehemiah* died in 1684. One of his sons, *Samuel*, born in 1665, removed to Deerfield, then to Coventry, Conn. One of Samuel's sons, *Joseph*, was born in Deerfield in 1708, and died at Coventry in 1755. *Joseph* was the father of Gen. *ETHAN ALLEN*, who was born at Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737, and died at Colechester, Vt., Feb. 13th, 1789. *Heman Allen* of Chili was a nephew of Ethan Allen's. Now the diligence and sagacity of the Rev. Dr. Allen have, for the first time, established the fact, that Ethan Allen's progenitor, *Samuel*, was a brother of *Matthew Allen*, and therefore of the Essex family of *Alleyns*.\*

III. *Samuel Allen*, uncle of Heman Allen of Milton and Burlington, the Indian captive

\*The widow of the original Samuel, brother of Matthew, removed to Northampton, Mass. There the eldest son *Samuel* (born in 1634), died Oct. 18th, 1718. One of his sons *Samuel* (born July 6th, 1675, died March 29th, 1739), was a deacon of the church in Northampton, while Jonathan Edwards was pastor. One of his four sons, *Joseph*, was born April 5th, 1712, and died Dec. 30th, 1779. One of Joseph's eight sons, *Thomas* (born in 1743, died in 1810), the first minister of Pittsfield, Mass., fought along with his people at the battle of Bennington. Of the seven sons of Thomas, one was *Solomon M.*, the professor in Middlebury College, whose accidental death (in 1817) has been recorded in its place (Addison county), and another the venerable Rev. *WILLIAM ALLEN*, D. D., of Northampton, Mass., late president of Bowdoin College, and author of the *American Biographical Dictionary*, to whose great kindness I am indebted for the above (and more) information, concerning the Allen family—information, which no other person living could have supplied.

and revolutionary soldier—who lived to be past ninety—preserved the traditionary history of his branch of the Allens, which, with some help from records, may be given as follows: An officer of Cromwell's, by the name of *Allen* (whose christian name has been lost†), emigrated to New-England, coming directly to Connecticut—landing, probably, at New Haven. The date of his arrival can not be placed much later than that of *Matthew, Samuel*, and *Thomas* at Windsor. He married in this country, and had seven sons and one daughter. Of these, *Samuel* and *Mary* migrated to Elizabethtown, N. J.‡ *John* purchased a right, in Deerfield, in 1671, although he may not have settled there at once.§ *Edward*, joining, at first, in the migration to Elizabeth, there married *Mercy Painter*, who used to relate, that in her early years, she had seen the head of King Philip, as it was borne through her native town. After his marriage, *Edward* returned to New England, and settled, with his brother *John*, in Deerfield, at The Bars, in 1686. He died in 1740. *Samuel*, son of *Edward* (born in 1702, killed by the Indians August 25th, 1746), was father of *Caleb*, *Samuel*, *Eunice*, *Lamberton*,|| and *Enoch*. *Caleb* lived and died at The Bars. *Samuel* was the Indian captive, afterwards a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. *Lamberton* was the settler of Grand Isle. *Enoch* was the father of *Heman Allen* of Milton and Burlington.

IV. The late *Abishai Allen* (an older brother of Heman Allen of Milton), who lived in the family of his uncle *Caleb*, at The Bars, from 1787 to 1795, preserved the record of the following incident, which occurred within his knowledge,¶ viz.: Gen. Ethan Allen

† His son *John*, is said (by the same tradition) to have been his eldest son. It is probable, therefore, that the Cromwellian soldier also rejoiced in this good old English name.

‡ For this singular migration of Connecticut settlers to New Jersey, at the invitation of Gov. Carteret, see *Trumbull's History of Connecticut*, vol. 1; *Smith's History of New Jersey*, p. 67, and *Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society*, vol. 1. Newark, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Piscataway were settled wholly or in part from New England. *Trumbull* relates, that Mr. Pierson of Braintree, was so much dissatisfied with the terms of union (between the two Connecticut colonies) that he and almost his whole church emigrated to Newark (in 1665).

§ Or if he did, he withdrew from the town, with the rest, during King Philip's war, and returned only when joined by his brother *Edward*, in 1686; for the first baptism in his family stands on the records under date of 1686.

|| A family name. The mother of *Mercy Painter*, *Edward Allen's* wife, was a *Lamberton*—a name which stands forth prominently in the early history of New Haven.

¶ It does not appear distinctly from the memoranda sent to me, whether the visit took place during my uncle *Abishai's* residence at The Bars, and therefore within two



made a visit to Caleb Allen for the purpose of comparing genealogies—in consequence, most probably, of a tradition of relationship current in both branches, and known to Ethan Allen through his father, who was born in Deerfield. The result of this session of the two old gentlemen—who, undoubtedly, like most seniors of that day, carried in their heads an inexhaustible store of genealogical facts—was, that the tradition of relationship was fully confirmed. There is nothing in what we *do* know to invalidate this decision: and it was based on much, without doubt, which we do *not* know. It must, therefore, I think, be taken as conclusive. If so, then the progenitor of the Deerfield branch must have been another brother of Matthew—one, who (like Samuel and Thomas) came to Connecticut later and in no direct association with him. If so, again, the two *Heman Allens* were, as I have said, “probably related by blood,” and both were of the Essex Alley family, and descendants of that stout Christian warrior, “who bravely bore the Cross”

As far as to the Sepulchre of Christ.

G. A.

#### PHINEAS ATWATER.

[From the Burlington Times of Jan. 9, 1860.]

Died in Geneva, N. Y., on the morning of the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., of consumption, Phineas Atwater, aged 80 years.

Mr. Atwater was a resident of this town from 1803, till about two years since, when he went to Geneva to visit his children at that place.

He was an exemplary member of the Episcopal church of this place, a valuable citizen, honest and industrious, and highly esteemed for his integrity and usefulness. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

#### HON. CORNELIUS PETER VAN NESS.

BY HON. DAVID A. SMALLEY.

The Van Ness family, as their name indicates, were of Dutch origin, and were residents of Columbia county, in the State of New York, a county fruitful of men of eminence and fame. The father of the subject of our present biographical sketch was Peter Van Ness, a wealthy and respectable farmer. There were two older sons of this gentleman, namely, John P., who was born in the town of Ghent, formerly Claverack, in the county

years before the death of Ethan Allen, or whether—having taken place at some earlier period—the fact and the result of the visit were communicated to him by his uncle Caleb between 1787 and 1796.

of Columbia, in the year 1770; and William P., who was born at the same place in the year 1778. They were cousins—we may mention in passing—of Judge William W. Van Ness, a native of the same town, an able and accomplished gentleman, and who at his death, in the year 1823, left behind him a reputation as a jurist, a scholar, and a man of rare genius and attractive social qualities, such as the most ambitious might well envy.

Gen. John P. Van Ness, the oldest of the sons of Peter Van Ness (for some slight notice of the other members of this family of eminent men seems due to the memory of the distinguished subject of our memoir), was educated at Columbia college in the city of New York, studied law in the office of the late Brockholst Livingston, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native county. Subsequently, in the year 1801, he was chosen member of congress from his district; and having in the following year, 1802, married a wealthy lady of the city of Washington, he took up his permanent residence there, where he remained till his death, in the year 1846. He was a man of a high order of talents, and of great personal inducement. For many years he was mayor of the city of Washington, was also president of the Bank of the Metropolis, in the same city—the powerful and controlling monied institution of that section of the country—and is well remembered for his large liberality and his exercise of munificent hospitality.

The next son, William P. Van Ness, was also educated at Columbia college, and studied law in the office of the late Edward Livingston of the city of New York. He practiced his profession in that city, where he did a large and remunerative business until he was appointed by President Madison to the office of United States district judge of southern New York. This office he filled with eminent ability until his sudden death in the autumn of the year 1826; and is described by his biographer as having been “a man of transcendent talents, possessed of rare powers of mind, and a political writer of much energy and ability.”

Cornelius Peter Van Ness, the subject of our present memoir, was the third son of Peter Van Ness, and was born on the 26th of January, 1782, in the town of Kinderhook, Columbia county, and State of New York, on the place, it is said, where Ex-President Van Buren lately resided. He was at first designed for the profession of the law, as his brothers before him had been; and, like them, at the





age of fifteen was fitted to enter the junior class (the mid-way term) of Columbia college. But not fancying at that time a professional life, his father consented to a change of plan, and he was not sent to college. Three years later, however, and upon maturer reflection, he thought better of the matter, and entered himself as a student of law in the office of his brother, William P. Van Ness, at New York. Ex-President Martin Van Buren was a fellow student with him at the time in the same office.

Having completed a full course of legal study, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1804, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town of Kinderhook. The same year, on the 5th of March, 1804, he married Miss Rhoda Savage, daughter of James Savage, Esq., of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful lady, and one whose name is ever mentioned by those who knew her, with profound esteem and most affectionate remembrance. She is said to have exercised a very great and salutary influence over her husband, and to have contributed much to his subsequent success in life. Impetuous by nature, and somewhat rough and rude in his early years, she helped to soften the roughness of his character, to direct aright his strong impulses, and to aid him in fitting himself for the elevated social station to which he afterwards arose.

He remained in the practice of law at Kinderhook two years, and then, in the year 1806, removed to Vermont. He first located himself at St. Albans, but some two or three years later, in 1809, he changed his residence to Burlington, where, with occasional intermissions while engaged in public offices, he continued to practice his profession for 20 years or more. The same year of his removal to Burlington, 1809, he was appointed by President Madison to the then most important and responsible office of U. S. district attorney for the district of Vermont. This valuable appointment came to him, it is said, through the unsolicited recommendation of Judge Brockholst Livingston, of the United States supreme court, who at that time held the U. S. circuit courts of the Vermont district, and who had marked Mr. Van Ness's youthful ability and promise and judged him to be the proper man for the place. His judgment thus formed was not erroneous, nor his confidence misplaced. Mr. Van Ness proved himself an able and indefatigable attorney, and amply fulfilled the expectations formed of him. And this at that time was no mean

praise. The bar of Vermont was then led by men of rare ability and legal acumen, whose names still linger as household words among the successors in the profession. Among these were Aldis and Swift of Franklin county, Farrand of Chittenden, Edmond and Chipman of Addison, Bradley of Windham, Hubbard and Marsh of Windsor, Chase of Orange, Mattocks of Caledonia, and Prentiss of Washington. "These gentlemen," says a writer in the *New York Daily Times* of Jan. 8, 1853, understood to be Gamaliel B. Sawyer, then of New York, but now of Burlington, Vt., and who penned at that time an able and interesting biographical sketch of Gov. Van Ness on occasion of his then recent death, from which we take the liberty of extracting largely for our present notice. — "These gentlemen," says he, "most of whom had been attracted to Vermont by prospects similar to those which brought Mr. Van Ness there, and were or became distinguished on the bench, in the legislature, or in congress, possessed learning and high intellectual cultivation. There was not one of them whose legal and forensic ability would not have made him a formidable antagonist at any bar in the Union. With such men Mr. Van Ness entered the field of competition, and his success was as marked and rapid, as it was gratifying and perhaps unexpected. He studied intensely; never intermitted investigation while a fact, principle, or authority, on either side of his case, remained unexplained. Quick and acute in his perceptions, clear in arrangement, penetrating and sagacious, his elocution was both fluent and forcible. He was successful, and success constantly enlarged his practice. With his thoroughness of preparation — an admirable trait in the character of a lawyer — ambition had much to do, for his maxim was to do his very best in every case, and on every occasion of professional contest; but there was another principle — he loved his profession and the conflicts of the bar, and entered into his causes with an enthusiasm which identified himself and his reputation with success; and clients wondered at a depth of feeling and anxiety for their interests, which sometimes exceeded their own. He was soon by the side of his ablest competitors, — by their admission, and the public voice."

We have said that the office of U. S. district attorney for Vermont at that time was one of peculiar importance and large responsibility. The occasion of its being so was this. The restrictive policy then imposed upon our commerce by the national adminis-



tration, in consequence of the arbitrary measures adopted by both England and France towards the vessels and cargoes of neutrals, had driven importations almost entirely from our seaboard, and foreign goods, in consequence, could find admission to the country only by way of Canada on our northern frontier. Lake Champlain and its valley became by this means the great thoroughfare of our foreign trade, Burlington its chief port of entry, and — by reason of the vast amount of smuggling which naturally ensued — the U. S. district court of Vermont the arena of multiplied litigation, and the duties of the district attorney correspondingly delicate, arduous and responsible. It is enough to say that Mr. Van Ness performed them with tact, skill and eminent success. This important and then highly lucrative office he held till the year 1813, when urgent occasion arose for transferring his services to the office of collector of the port of Burlington, the most important revenue post at that time, probably, to be found in the whole country. The national administration, then involved in the task of conducting our second war with Great Britain, found itself, in consequence of the long continuance of restrictions upon commerce and foreign importations, sorely pressed by embarrassments. Without home manufactures to supply the wants of the country; and articles of foreign production, previously relied upon, having become exceedingly scarce: the people were put to excessive inconvenience, and muttered discontent already threatened the government with the loss at least of popular favor, if not of a hearty popular support of the war. The government, too, was not a little incommoded to procure blankets and other articles of foreign manufacture for the use of its own armies; and last, but perhaps most pressing want of all, it needed the revenue duties on foreign importations to replenish its own exhausted treasury. Under these circumstances it became necessary to adopt some expedient to meet these several requirements. The foreign goods so much needed by the people for consumption, and by the merchants and traders for the marts of business, and by the custom house for the revenues which they would pay into the government treasury, were ready at hand in the warehouses of Montreal, where they had for a long time been accumulating from abroad in anticipation of some opening of admission to the American market. But as *British* goods they were forbidden by the restrictive policy of the government from being permitted to enter

the country. To obviate this difficulty a legal fiction was resorted to, at the instance, it is said, of leading merchants and capitalists of Boston and New York, and at which the government winked, at least, if indeed it was not itself a party to the measure. It was suggested that the goods, under color of being the property of *neutral* persons, might be made admissible, and the governmental restrictive policy, ostensibly at least, remain unimpaired. One Monzucco, therefore, an Italian or Spanish gentleman, resident at the time in this country, was commissioned by the parties to the transaction to appear and act as the ostensible importer and owner of the goods; and in his name and as being such actual owner of them the goods were suffered to be entered at the custom house of the port of Burlington, the duties there collected on them, and their subsequent distribution and sale throughout the country freely allowed. Vast quantities of foreign merchandise were thus in a short space of time admitted into the States through Canada, from which not only did the government treasury derive a large and timely revenue, but the merchants of the country were also supplied again with the means of trade and business, while the people were furnished with cloths and wares and numerous articles of necessity, for which their long pressing needs rendered them not unwilling to pay almost any price if they could but obtain them.

The biographer of Mr. Van Ness, to whom we have above referred, represents the then collector of the port of Burlington, the late Samuel Buel, Esq., as a gentleman too high minded and too scrupulously conscientious to take part in such apparently fraudulent transactions, and therefore that it became necessary to get him out of the way, and to put a less scrupulous man in his place. Mr. Buel therefore, it is said, "was removed upon some frivolous and groundless pretext, and Mr. Van Ness translated to the collectorship of Vermont."

But this is not only casting an unjust and undeserved fling at Mr. Van Ness's good name for high-toned integrity, for which, during a long life of public service, no one ever bore a more pure and unsullied reputation, but it also gives the other named gentleman, Mr. Buel, credit for the exercise of conscientiousness where none was specially called for. There was nothing surely that was *morally* wrong in the transaction, unless it may have been Signor Monzucco's oaths to the Custom House returns, which was a matter, of course,





for himself and his employers alone. As to the main transaction, nobody was deceived by it, nobody was wronged by it. So far as the government was concerned in it, either by privity or consent, it was obviously to be looked upon as an expedient resorted to for effecting necessary ends without openly, or indeed, in any way really violating government consistency. It afforded, indeed, to the political opposition party of that day a fine handle for political sarcasm and affected indignation, which they did not fail to use. But it carried no moral turpitude with it, and could justly bring no stain upon the port collector for the acquiescent part which he was called upon to bear in it. And, indeed, it was well enough understood that the gentleman named as then filling the office, far from having the nice scruples attributed to him by the biographer from whom we quote, was himself only too willing to bear an active part in the transaction, provided it were for an *adequate consideration*. But though a good enough man in his way, and well fitted to the performance of the ordinary duties of his office, the times and the occasion obviously demanded for the post a man of more than ordinary ability, sagacity and aptitude for the place; and hence the government, with just and discriminating discernment, displaced the former occupant, and made Mr. Van Ness collector for the port of Burlington in his stead. Mr. Van Ness held the office until the termination of the war, and then left it to fill the more important one of commissioner — conjointly with the late Peter B. Porter and John Holmes — to settle our national boundaries under the treaty of Ghent. This was an office or agency of great importance, and which Mr. Van Ness continued to hold for some four or five years, with a salary of \$4,500 per annum. It is admitted on all hands that he displayed in this position distinguished ability and rare fitness for its duties, and added largely thereby to his growing and already eminent reputation as a public man.

Resuming, after this, the practice of his profession at Burlington, which, no longer necessary, "he continued," says his biographer, "from love of it," he became again more directly engaged in the affairs and interests of his own state; and by that leading and masterly influence which he ever exercised over its people when he chose to do so, he was able to combine conflicting elements and parties together, and place himself at their head. He had, indeed, all along for years previously — ever since, we may say,

his early appointment to the office of United States district attorney — wielded the sceptre of government influence and patronage for the Green Mountain state. He was now to be the leading spirit of its own home interests and affairs. His own town of Burlington had already, as early as 1818, chosen him its representative to the General Assembly, and he was reelected for the three following years.

"The ablest men of the state," says his biographer, "were in the legislature, and the circumstances of the state and of the times brought before it measures and questions of high interest and importance; and Mr. Van Ness brought with him the habits of labor, industry and deep investigation and preparation, which he had always manifested. As a parliamentary leader and debater he assumed the same standing — perhaps I should say ascendancy — he had possessed at the bar. He mingled in every important debate, and his influence and talents were usefully exerted and wisely directed. One of those measures may be mentioned. He brought in a bill to incorporate the Bank of Burlington, and on the fate of that bill depended the adoption of the banking system of Vermont. The people, years before that, had been induced into forming a Vermont state bank, owned by the state, and conducted by its agents. He carried the bill." We may add in passing, that Mr. Van Ness was chosen to be one of the directors of the bank whose incorporation he had thus procured — the old Bank of Burlington — and became its first president; an office which he held till his appointment to the bench of the supreme court of the state, when he resigned it.

During the last year of Mr. Van Ness's legislative term, 1821, his office of commissioner having ceased by the final disagreement of the British and American commissioners, he was appointed chief justice of the state; which office he held until two years later, when he was withdrawn from it to be placed in the executive chair of the state. He held the office of governor three years, having been twice reelected without opposition, and declining a further reelection in 1826. We need not say that he filled these offices with distinguished ability and eminent success. As chief justice of the supreme court, "his duties," says his biographer, "carried him into every county, and his judicial administration increased, and confirmed his popularity. For while his promptitude, learning and ability were conceded, the bar



and the public admitted that he had not been surpassed in courtesy, dignity and impartiality." As governor of the state, the same writer says of him, "he performed his current duties well, of course, made judicious and popular recommendations, promoted the adoption of good measures, and maintained the reputation and influence he had acquired. His reception of Lafayette in 1825, is remembered. Him and the state officers he received and entertained at his fine mansion in Burlington, in a style of magnificent hospitality suited to his liberal temper and ample means."

We come now to what may be termed a turning point in the political life of Gov. Van Ness, and one which not only his friends but even his political enemies — for, as with every public man, he had such — must recall with a shadow of regret, especially as these latter had so large a share in marring and blighting his aspirations and all the future of his personal career. The writer of the biographical sketch to which we have referred, and from which we have so freely extracted, though himself of opposite and sharply bitter hostile politics to those of Gov. Van Ness, and one of those most probably who rejoiced for the moment at his political discomfiture and defeat, has well depicted his standing and position at that period, and, on the whole, very truthfully and fairly presented the narrative of the memorable senatorial contest of 1826, and of its unward and unexpected result. "At this period," says he, "Gov. Van Ness was in the prime of life — exercised in business — his mind trained in the habits of investigation, and disciplined in the conflicts of forensic and political life. He was widely known as a most able and rising man, and his extensive intercourse with society — especially his frequent visits to Washington, made him personally and familiarly acquainted with public men. He had measured their strength and felt his own. The senate of the United States was then and afterwards the noblest theatre for the American statesmen and orators. On that arena he desired to place himself — where he would be in communion or collision with kindred minds, armed for the contest.

The term of Hon. Horatio Seymour, who was not supposed to contemplate a reelection, was about expiring, and the election for senator was to take place in October, 1826. The influence of Gov. Van Ness seemed irresistible, and his success certain.

"For ten years he had exercised an over-

ruling power — being supposed to have control of all offices of importance under the state and general government in Vermont. While a position of this kind confers the means of conciliating and attaching strong men, it implies the necessity of disoblighing and alienating their competitors; and they are apt to be younger and more energetic men. Besides, with something of the "*per fervidum ingenium Batavorum*," he did not always use his strength or bear his honors meekly, and was more careless than he was wise and prudent in provoking enmities or prosecuting his own. From this resulted a mass of latent and smouldering hostility, which only waited for a favorable opportunity to burst forth. The opportunity was come, and combined it all. Mr. Seymour, of respectable talents, conciliating manners and irreproachable character, and firmly devoted to Mr. Adams and his reelection, was persuaded to become a candidate by his friends, or rather by the opponents and enemies of Gov. Van Ness. It was in the midst of the remorseless contest between Adams and Jackson, and party spirit ran high. Although he had voted for and approved of Mr. Adams's administration in his messages, his family connections, his intimacy with Mr. Van Buren and other chiefs of the opposition, the support of that party in and out of the state, the defection of important political persons elected to congress elsewhere as Adams men, and his imputed predilections, were urged to his prejudice in the press, in private conversation, in meetings and assemblages. These discussions continued for months; and 'Seymour and Van Ness' was the test at the polls for members of the legislature. When that body met in October, and the whole state assembled with it at Montpelier, it was still uncertain who was strongest; and every argument and persuasion that could move the human mind, was brought to bear upon the members to influence the result. The ballot was at length taken, and Mr. Seymour was elected by a small majority. It was a memorable contest, the like of which had not occurred before nor since, except the recent one of Col. Benton in Missouri."

The writer, in commenting upon the results of the election, and with the asperity of his own political feelings somewhat softened by the flight of time, is pleased to add: "Some injustice was done to Gov. Van Ness, who would doubtless have adhered to the administration during the residue of its existence; but it is quite reasonable to infer that on its termination he would have felt





himself at liberty to adopt the party to which his sympathies and interests both attached him. Stung by a reverse which he felt to be so decisive, he abandoned the administration in a published manifesto, in which he charged his defeat to the interference of Mr. Adams, grounded on the efforts and letters of persons in his special confidence, which involved him in controversy with them, published in the newspapers of the time, and which contributed to swell the tide of unpopularity which was then setting against the administration."

The writer adds: "The reverses of politicians and statesmen are not the griefs for which the world shed many tears. Yet his friends felt sympathy for a disappointment which he felt keenly, and on cool reflection even opponents might regret that the doors of the senate were barred against talents so conspicuous and so qualified to be an honor and ornament to the state and country."

And well might they do so. For through the enmities and jealousies and cabals and vindictive workings, which thus barely succeeded in striking down Gov. Van Ness in the prime and vigor of his political life and influence in Vermont, such was the course of subsequent events, that he became politically an exile from the state; and thus was there lost to it a man whose large experience and ripened abilities would have been for many years employed in fostering its interests and shedding lustre upon its name.

On the accession of General Jackson to the presidential chair in 1829, Mr. Van Ness received the distinguished appointment of minister to Spain, a post which he continued to occupy for many years, and the duties of which he fulfilled with his accustomed ability and success. But it was not a position suited to his active and aspiring disposition; while the long absence of ten years from his native land, which it occasioned, sufficed to withdraw him effectually from that sphere of earnest political life, in which, had he been permitted to remain in it, he would have won high political honors and rewards.

Returning to his own country and state in 1840, he found that great changes had taken and were taking place in the field of national politics; old friends and competitors had passed away, to give place to new and younger aspirants; while his own adopted state of Vermont had settled down into a fixed and immovable opposition to democratic rule. The country was on the eve of a new presidential election, the memorable one of 1840. Gov. Van Ness mingled in it for a brief season, and strove to gain something of his old

influence and ascendancy in the state. But in the tornado of excitement which so effectually swept the country, he was little likely to find success in the old whig state of Vermont, and his efforts were vain and fruitless.

After a short stay in Vermont, Mr. Van Ness in 1841 returned to his native state of New York, and took up his residence in its commercial metropolis. For the brief period of a year and a half in 1844 and 1845, he suffered himself to be drawn from private life to occupy public office again, having received from President Tyler the appointment of collector of the port of New York, "a post," says his biographer, "which he filled well, and from which he retired honorably—paying to the government the last penny"—with this his official career terminated. A year or two later, in 1846, the death of his brother, Gen. John P. Van Ness of Washington, who died childless, left him one of the heirs to a large estate, in the settlement and care of which his now declining years were mainly occupied. He continued to reside at New York, with frequent visits, however, to Washington, where business cares called him, until his death on the 15th of December, 1852. He died—while thus journeying between the two cities—at the Girard House in Philadelphia, and was buried in the family vault in Washington, by the side of his brother, John P. Van Ness.

His biographer, to whom we have so often referred, and to whom we are so largely indebted in the composition of our own biographical sketch of Gov. Van Ness—a gentleman intimately acquainted with him, and himself fitted to appreciate and delineate his intellectual and personal character, thus sums up and closes his remarks upon his life:

"Gov. Van Ness," says he, "neither felt nor affected love for literature: troubled himself little with theoretical speculations, or with abstract principles, except as connected with the kindred sciences of law and politics, which few men more thoroughly studied and understood—to which he devoted himself exclusively; and this concentration of mind and effort was the secret and the source of his success. Without imagination, using language plain, but expressing always the precise idea he wished to convey, disregarding decoration, his reasoning, compact link within link, glowed with the fire of earnestness and conviction—or rather his speech was a torrent of impassioned argument, as clear as it was rapid, capable of sweeping away juries and assemblies, and of



moving from their moorings the anchored caution and gravity of the bench. As a speaker, Mr. Van Ness was of a high order indeed.

He was a patriot, wishing his country well, and would have hesitated at no sacrifices if required by its safety or glory. A man of dauntless courage, he was always ready to meet his enemies, whom he never conciliated; and he did *not* love his enemies — yet placable, never refusing the offered hand of reconciliation, and forgetting in a moment the animosities and injuries of years. And he never deserted a friend. Nothing — no alteration of circumstances, no odium, unworthiness even, could obliterate *his* feelings for his friend, or intercept any support or service he could render. His kindly nature kindled with instant sympathy for bad luck and misfortune wherever he encountered it, and the story of embarrassment, trouble or disaster, was not half told when his quick brain was devising expedients of relief, or his hand nervously exploring his pockets, bare it might be from the effect of previous credulity or benevolences. His liberality and generosity were without bounds. He was a gentleman of attractive manners, and his conversation was full of shrewd remark, practical philosophy and anecdote, which his varied experience had collected. With great virtues he had some of the errors and failings incident to strong passions, to his education, his career and the temptations to which he was exposed. He was singularly fortunate, and it was quite in course that his retirement from the office he last held should be followed by a large accession to his wealth, inherited from his brother, John P. Van Ness of Washington. And now the shadows of years were gathering around him, and gout — a malignant and insidious foe — undermined a strong constitution. He died, having reached an age little short of that allotted to man."

We have mentioned above the early marriage of Mr. Van Ness to Miss Savage of Chatham, N. Y., and have spoken of the rare excellencies and the beautiful character of that most estimable lady. Mrs. Van Ness accompanied her husband on his Spanish mission, and died at Madrid in Spain, on the 18th day of July, 1834. Her death was occasioned by the malignant *cholera*, so prevalent and fatal that season, and she was buried in the garden of the convent of Reedlelos, on the Prado.

Mr. Van Ness subsequently married again; his second wife being a Spanish lady of much beauty and excellence of character, but several years younger than himself. She still

survives him, and is a resident of New York, with a young daughter, the fruit of her marriage to Mr. Van Ness.

Gov. Van Ness had three sons, James, Cornelius, and George; and two daughters (by his first marriage), Marcia (Lady Ouseley), and Cornelia (Mrs. Roosevelt). Of the sons, James, the oldest, is the only one living. We have not the data of his life. Cornelius, the second son, was born at Burlington, Vt., October 10, 1812. He early became a resident of Texas, and soon showed himself to be a man of very superior abilities and of brilliant promise. He had already become a man of public note and of extensive and rapidly growing influence, when he met with a sudden and untimely death; being killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a young man of the name of Robinson. He was at the time secretary of state in Texas. His death occurred on the 18th day of July, 1842. George, the youngest of the sons, was born at Burlington, on the 14th of April, 1817, and died at Carrigo, Webb county, in Texas, October 7th, 1855. At the time of his death he was collector of the customs at Carrigo.

Of the daughters, Marcia, said by those who knew her to have been a young lady of fine talents and of brilliant accomplishments, was early married (in March, 1828) to Mr. W. G. Ouseley — subsequently made Sir W. G. Ouseley — then an attaché of the British legation at Washington. Cornelia, a native of St. Albans, the remaining daughter of the first Mrs. Van Ness, was the favorite niece of Gen. John P. Van Ness, and usually a resident member of his family at Washington. She is well remembered as a distinguished belle of that city, before her marriage to the Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, recently one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of New York, and is said to have been a young lady of great and attractive beauty of person and of most fascinating address. Possessing much of her distinguished father's ability, with no little share of his singular aptitude for politics, she was well versed in the political affairs of the country, and is said to have exercised great and conservative influence over more than one of the administrations which have had in charge the interests of the nation.

She is still living, and since her marriage to Judge Roosevelt has been a resident of New York, where her exercise of genial and extensive hospitality is well known and justly appreciated by the many distinguished visitors who frequent that city.





## ALEXANDER DAVIDSON \*

Was a Scotchman, who came out here soon after the peace, in 1783, and built a one story frame house, on the east side of Shelburne bay, about half way between the shore and the now traveled road to Shelburne, opposite the late residence of Theodore Catlin, deceased. The situation was considerably elevated above the lake, and commanded a pleasant view of the bay and the beautiful point opposite. He owned 100 acres, and set out an orchard of apple trees and other fruits. The Davidson pear tree must have been the first of the kind in the town—it is not now alive, but is remembered as a large and productive tree. Davidson was at first engaged in the lumber business—he was a bachelor and lived with a family in his house, generally, until about 20 years before his decease, when he was supplied and cared for by the family of Theodore Catlin. He was a great Washington man—a federalist, a great reader, a man of good sense, of gentlemanly and rather dignified deportment. He was a good figure of a man—tall, straight—a great walker, wore a cocked hat, a surtout with a cape, and small clothes and a buff vest; there are those who well remember his striking and peculiar figure as he walked up from his place near four miles distant, as he was wont to do, without fail, to town and freeman's meetings to cast his vote. He left a large trunk of books, many of which were moulded and decayed, and his estate was just sufficient to pay his debts and funeral charges. He lived in his house, which was never painted, and became much dilapidated, about 50 years, and died about 30 years ago.

## ELEAZER HUBBELL DEMING.†

Among the early and most successful business men of Burlington, was the late E. H. Deming. His father was Pownal Deming of Litchfield, Conn., a captain in the United States navy; and his mother, Miss Abby Hubbell of Bridgeport, a young lady described by her friends and those who knew her, as "of great beauty and much idolized by her parents," who was married to Capt. Deming at a very early age, and died February 13th, 1785, when only eighteen years of age, in giving birth (at Bridgeport, Conn.) to the subject of our notice. Deprived of his mother at the hour of his birth, with a

father whose calling in life carried him far from home, the child was thrown wholly upon the care of his maternal grandparents, and was brought up by them. Mr. Hubbell, the grandfather, was a farmer, and when young Deming was but twelve years old, the family removed from Connecticut to Jericho, Vt. His advantages there for education were but limited, being no more than the scanty opportunities, for acquiring the simplest rudiments of knowledge, such as the district school of those days afforded. This, as has been the case with many in like circumstances, was matter of much regret to him in after life; and one powerful stimulant to him for the acquisition of wealth, in which he was subsequently so successful, was that he might have means to give his children the high advantages of early education, which had been denied himself. As it was, however, it is still remembered of him that he made such good use of the opportunities afforded to him in the district school, that on one occasion, when through illness of the teacher, a vacancy occurred, he was selected temporarily to supply his place. At quite an early age, he came from Jericho to Burlington, and at first resided for a while in the family of the late Mr. John Johnson, where he learned mathematics, surveying, etc. His first lessons in practical mercantile business, were acquired from the late Samuel Hickok, Esq., in whose store he was for sometime employed as clerk. Subsequently to this, as we gather from some memoranda made by himself, he passed some time in New York, in 1804 and 1805, as clerk there, during which time, through the friendship of Mr. Pearsall, an auctioneer of that city, he was able, by buying goods at auction and selling again, and by carefully saving his clerk-hire, to accumulate a moderate sum of money, sufficient as he deemed to warrant his embarking in business on his own account. He accordingly returned to Burlington with a small stock of goods in which he had invested his small capital, and there commenced business on the 5th of September, 1805, at the age, as he himself has recorded it, of 20 years and 6 months.

It is curious to note that he sets down his capital at that time as amounting to the sum of \$1,573.63, viz.: \$1,003 in cash, of which \$596 was left him from his father, Pownal Deming's estate, and the balance had been made or saved by him, as before mentioned, in New York, and the remainder in some old goods and personal effects which never, as he himself expresses it, were turned to

\* Who was called also the "hermit of Burlington."—Ed.

† Biography furnished by the family



much use or profit. From that time he was accustomed to inventory his entire property every year, from the record of which, still remaining in his own handwriting, we are enabled to trace his yearly gains, and to notice his steady and uniform success. He continued in business just 20 years; retiring from it in the year 1826, on account of failing health and premonitions of the fatal disease of consumption, which two years afterwards, on the 5th May, 1828, terminated his life: leaving behind him a large estate for those days, and the reputation of having been "the best business man in Chittenden county." We should add, that those who knew him well, speak of him as having been a man of untiring energy and perseverance, always persistently carrying out what he had undertaken; plain and simple in his tastes, having a marked dislike to display; unobtrusive in manner, of quiet humor, and "fond of a good joke;" and of great exactness in business, and of sterling honesty and uprightness in its transactions.

Mr. Deming was married to Miss Fanny Follett, daughter of Timothy Follett of Bennington, and a sister of the Hon. Timothy Follett of Burlington, on the 18th Oct., 1807. He had eight children, five of whom were living at the time of his death: one of these, however, an infant daughter, died soon after his decease. He left but one son, his eldest child, Charles Follett Deming, Esq., who after having received every advantage of a finished education, and entered upon the practice of the legal profession, with a bright promise of success, was cut off at the early age of 24 years, by the same fell disease which had terminated the life of his honored father.

HON. CHARLES ADAMS.

BY REV. JOSHUA YOUNG.

Was born in Arlington, Vt., March 12th, A. D. 1785.

At the age of nineteen, after a term of three years' study, he received a degree with three others at the University of Vermont, in the first class that was graduated at that institution.

He immediately entered the law office of Hon. William C. Harrington (Col. Harrington), in Burlington, and in due course of time was admitted to the Chittenden county bar, where he soon became distinguished in his profession.

In 1814, he married Maria Waite, by whom he had four children, of whom two survive: one, J. S. Adams, Esq., is the pre-

sent able secretary of the Vermont Board of Education.

For one or more terms Mr. Adams served his fellow citizens at Montpelier as *councillor* from Burlington—as our legislators were then called—and in 1825, during the visit of Gen. Lafayette, at the laying of the corner stone of the University building, was aid to Gov. Van Ness, and to him was assigned the duty of introducing strangers who desired to shake hands with that distinguished friend of America, and friend of just and impartial liberty everywhere.

He died on Wednesday morning, Jan. 12, 1861, aged 76 years—widely known throughout the state for his eminent ability and public services for more than forty years, and esteemed by his fellow men for the purity of his character, and his generous and earnest public spirit.

The characteristics of Mr. Adams—his intellectual qualities and his public merits are well set forth in the following notice of his death, taken from the *Burlington Daily Times*, and in the resolutions appended:

"He was an able lawyer. In the preparation of his causes industrious and thorough; in their management, acute, ingenious, quick in perception, full of resources, tasking the strength of the strongest opponents, and manifesting an ability of which the reports preserve abundant evidence.

As a citizen he was distinguished for his public spirit. In the affairs and prosperity of Burlington, he always took a lively interest. Of the university, of whose corporation he was for many years an active member, he was an efficient and liberal friend and patron; indeed, in the many difficulties and reverses the institution has had to encounter from fire and other circumstances, Mr. Adams was one of the few to whom its preservation as well as prosperity and usefulness are mainly due. But he was public spirited always and everywhere.

As a son, brother and father, he has left a record of duties nobly performed, which is impressed on the community where he passed his days.

Thus has passed away one of the few remaining men of a past epoch, and the disappearance of Charles Adams is another memento to remind us "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

The members of the Chittenden county bar met yesterday afternoon at the office of the state's attorney. Jeremiah French, Esq., was chosen president of the meeting, and L. B. Englesby, secretary.

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Wherein are recorded the names of all those who feel a sufficient interest in gathering up and preserving the fast perishing records and traditions of our forefathers, to patronize a Magazine devoted to that purpose.

The names of lady-assistants are in small capitals; if they assist in more than one town, starred; of town agents, in italics; of subscribers for through copies, more than one copy of the first number, or for getting up a club or rendering extra aid, starred. A line in a table signifies the following names were obtained by other agency.

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Rev. I. Pearsons.

Rev. N. Cudworth.  
Rev. R. Smith.  
Dr. L. Chase.  
Dr. O. H. Palmer.  
H. W. Allen, — Merchant.  
L. G. Hammond.  
C. S. Mason, P. M.  
E. J. Pettigrew.  
J. W. Pettigrew.  
A. F. Sherman, — Druggist.  
D. F. Sexton, — Jeweller.  
Warren Adams.  
A. S. Barton, Esq.  
H. D. Barton.  
R. L. Barton.  
W. J. Barton.  
A. Bates.  
Luther Boynton.  
J. A. Denuit.  
D. D. Hemenway.  
Jonathan Hemenway.  
Levi Ives.  
G. Leavey.  
D. Palmer.  
Charles Parker.  
M. Pollard, Esq.  
E. A. Rock.  
Levi Rock.  
A. A. Savage.  
P. D. Sears.  
Dea. R. Smith.  
I. N. Wadleigh.  
H. L. Winslow.  
Mrs. A. Adams.  
" Almira Barton.  
" Olive Barton.  
" N. W. Pessy.  
" L. A. Boynton.  
" W. M. Duckley.  
" Norris Dickenson.  
" Harriet Proly.  
" M. A. Patrick.  
" L. T. Pettigrew.  
" A. A. Richardson.  
" H. N. Roberts.  
" A. L. Rogers.  
" E. M. Shepherd.  
" L. A. Spaulding.  
" B. C. Sparhawk.  
" M. A. P. Stimpson.  
" H. B. Washburn.  
" Herick Woodard.  
Miss M. E. Adams.  
" E. H. Bates.  
" A. F. Hemenway.  
" C. B. Hemenway.  
" A. C. Scott.  
" Jennie Sinclair.  
" Ann Wilder.

# TABLE FROM THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

ORGANIZED AT LUDLOW, MARCH, 1860.

PRESENT NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 61.

Officers of Green Mountain Temple, No. 1, I. O. of G. T.

Wm. L. Atwood, W. C. T.  
Laura M. Sargent, W. F. T.  
E. Warren Smith, W. S.  
M. V. B. Clark, W. F. S.  
Willard Hubbard, W. T.  
Frank D. Sargent, W. M.  
Mary E. Seovill, W. I. G.  
H. P. Whitney, W. O. G.

Ira Barton.  
R. F. Barton.  
R. N. Barton.  
A. H. Barnham.  
Rev. A. F. Clark.  
P. W. Davis.  
S. D. French.

D. French.  
James Hastings.  
J. Kenworthy.  
H. C. Longley.  
A. A. Sargeant.  
F. D. Sargeant.  
R. E. Sargeant.

Lucia E. Barton, W. A. S.  
Lydia A. Barton, W. D. M.  
Mrs. E. Warren Smith, W. R. H. S.  
" Willard Hubbard, W. L. H. S.  
Wm. A. Chapin, P. W. C. T.  
G. I. Howe, State Deputy, G. W. C. T.  
Mrs. G. I. Howe, Deputy, G. W. V. T.

Milo Shattuck.  
J. G. Shepherd.  
Rufus Simonds.  
J. W. Warner.  
Mrs. Foster Fletcher.  
Sarepta Atwood.  
Lorette E. Briggs.

Marcia R. Briggs.  
Mary R. Fletcher.  
Sarah E. Gassett.  
Aurora V. Howard.  
Maria E. Howe.  
Martha P. Simonds.





## REPRESENTATIVE TABLE.\*

From the Sons and Daughters of Temperance.—Organized 1848.

Rev. Orris Pier.  
Rev. W. S. Balch.  
M. Burbank, A. M.  
Dr. P. Burton.  
R. C. Haven, Esq.  
\*P. C. Robbins, Esq.  
Joel Warner.  
Myron Burton.  
C. W. Hemenway.  
H. F. Dutton.  
G. S. Armington.  
Joseph Pollard.  
Mrs. R. Burton.  
" Lucia Parker.  
\* " E. C. Robbins.  
" J. A. Shattuck.  
" Rufus Simonds.  
" Ann Warner.  
Miss Emma Chapman.  
" Eliza Hazelton.  
" Jennie Hudson.  
" P. R. Riggs.  
A. A. May.  
S. E. Perham.  
Mrs. Wm. Bryan.  
Helen M. Pier.

\* The getting up of a complete table was undertaken, but deferred for want of time till the 2d number.

Laura Thomas.  
Mary V. Chapman.  
H. A. Stinson.  
Mrs. R. F. Davidson.

## READING AND FELCHVILLE.

\*Miss E. A. Ordway.  
N. Parsons.  
Z. Saunders.  
J. Adams.  
Oscar Tyrell.  
Albert Benjamin.  
Mrs. M. M. Stearns.  
" L. A. Buck.  
" Lucinda Wilkins.  
Alvin Hatch.

## SPRINGFIELD.

F. W. Porter.  
B. Washburn.  
E. A. Knight.  
F. E. Swift.  
Rev. S. H. Colburn.  
P. Barrows.  
Rev. M. E. Dean.  
E. Ingraham.  
Mrs. E. Chase.  
Rev. S. J. Tenney.  
Eph. Walker, Jr.  
Horace Damon.  
E. W. Locke.  
D. & S. Damon.

Samuel Robbins.  
Asa Robbins.  
Wm. Woodard.  
Curtis Damon.  
Gardner Herrick.  
M. S. Walker.  
A. D. L. Herrick.  
Wm. Gould.  
Timothy Putnam.  
Jonas Butterfield.  
J. W. Colburn.  
Miss S. A. Bates.  
J. R. Walker.  
G. W. McCullough.  
Mrs. C. E. Clark.  
Hiram Ellis.  
Samuel Darby.  
Mrs. M. A. Davis.  
Edward Hall.  
James Lovell.  
Lewis Albee.  
Miss Hannah Glinn.  
R. A. Harrington.  
Abner Field.  
H. H. Burbank.  
Mrs. George Davis.  
R. L. Pipe.  
Mrs. H. Robins.

Fox Sherwin.  
Ira Martin.  
Miss M. G. Paine.  
Parkman Davis.  
Mrs. E. H. Burnham.  
Charles Haywood.

Dr. Kendrick.  
Bela Chaudher.  
Henry Prentiss.

## WEATHERSFIELD.

\*Miss E. A. Ordway.  
Dea. E. Shedd.  
Miss M. M. Bronson.  
Josiah Hatch.  
Miss R. A. Warren.  
" Isabella Tuttle.  
" Diana Fitch.  
Mrs. L. A. Danforth.  
Ryland B. Carly.  
Mrs. E. Chamberlain.  
E. Corner.  
David C. Clicks.  
Isaac Brown.  
Sewell Clement.  
S. J. Demary.  
J. M. Billings.  
Henry Gould.  
G. F. Thompson.  
Lycurgus strong.  
Zenas Graves.  
George F. Gilson.  
C. L. Lombard.  
Curtis Caw.  
Mrs. A. B. Haskell.  
Martha Heustis.  
Sam. Alford.  
Hon. H. Pingrey.  
Hyran Henry.  
Miss S. A. Sherman.

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

De Witt Clinton, Andover.  
Abial Spaulding, "  
Lyman Parker, "  
J. A. Beard, "  
P. P. Wheeler, "  
H. O. Peabody, "  
\*S. W. Hazeltine, "  
O. S. Paine, East Bethel.  
Simon Sawin, Brownsville.  
E. P. Wild, Brookfield.  
Rev. P. H. White, Coventry.  
Elouisa Jewett, East Mills.  
Mrs. Abigail Billings, Green River.  
Miss S. M. Tilden, Hartford.  
" M. A. Hunton, Hyde Park.  
A. Woodward, Landgrove.  
H. H. Harlow, "  
Dr. A. Benson, "  
Hon. D. Arnold, Londonderry.  
Mrs. H. C. Pitkin, Marshfield.  
\*Dr. G. P. Brigham, Montpelier.  
Samuel Goss, Esq., "  
Rev. H. P. Burton, Newbury.  
Freeman Keyes, "  
Rev. F. E. King, A.M., "  
S. B. Phelps, Norwich.  
Mrs. A. C. Pollard, Plymouth.  
C. A. Scott, "  
Norman Taylor, "  
Miss Cordelia Butler, "  
Charles Thompson, St. Albans.  
Wm. Boyce, Upper Falls.  
H. R. Squire, "  
Miss Julia Wallace, Waterbury.  
Mrs. Abby Armes, "  
Wm. S. Howden, "  
D. Perry, West Wardsboro.  
Levi Moores, Weston.  
L. P. Wait, "  
Allen Savage, West Windsor.  
D. F. Hemenway, "  
Mrs. M. S. Delano, "  
J. M. Taylor, "

A. Hopson, Wells.  
D. Bass, White River Junction.  
Elijah Higley, Wilmington.  
Rev. M. Spencer, "  
Madison Dickenson, "  
B. H. Upham, Windham.  
Wm. L. Cromin, "  
C. G. Gould, "  
C. H. Clark, Woodstock.  
J. S. Washburn, Esq., New York City.  
D. A. Heald, "  
L. S. Scott, "  
Geo. A. Weeks, "  
\*Amos Dean, L.L.D., Albany, N. Y.  
\*Hon. A. C. Hand, Elizabethtown, N. Y.  
Miss H. J. Packer, Ellensburg, "  
" L. B. Hemenway, "  
W. H. Rugg, Hamilton.  
H. Wm. Walker, A.M. Little Falls, "  
Mrs. C. E. Dewey, Rochester, "  
" H. E. Winchester, Sodus, "  
" Mary Wicker, Ticonderoga, "  
Miss Jule Wicker, "  
Mrs. E. A. Severance, "  
" Sibel J. Sweet, Westfield, "  
Miss E. R. Page, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Jane Butler, "  
Rev. J. V. Himes, "  
Mrs. S. B. Ballard, Charlmont, Mass.  
Rev. A. N. Adams, Franklin, "  
O. T. Smith, Northfield, "  
Dr. O. P. Allen, Palmer, "  
Rev. A. H. Stowell, Seekonk, "  
Miss L. L. Brown, South Hadley, Mass.  
\*C. Jilison, Worcester.  
\*Dr. Edwin James, Burlington, Iowa.  
Nathaniel Deane, Glenwood Mills, Iowa.  
\*Mrs. Dr. E. B. Holmes, Des Moines "  
C. W. Keyes, Esq., "  
J. F. Hatch, "  
G. Washburn, Esq., "  
Mrs. F. J. Dewey, "  
Frederick Stone, "



Mrs. F. L. H. Dearborne, Maquoketa, Iowa.	Rev. J. H. Linsley, D.D., Greenwich, Conn.
S. W. Dame, Moundmouth, Illinois.	Oris Capron, Berlin, Wis.
*S. Burroughs, Esq., Moundmouth, Illinois.	S. S. Luce, Galesville, "
Mrs. F. D. Burroughs, " "	E. C. Wines, D.D. LL. D., St. Louis, Mo.
*Miss M. S. Ladd, Manteno, " "	* Frank Phelps, Alexandria, La.
Mrs. L. B. Smith, " "	* G. C. Worth, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Alfred Ames, ———	* Miss Kate Wood, Patapsco, Md.
Rev. A. B. Foster, Ackworth, N. H.	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, Baltimore, Md.
Miss E. S. Tilden, Concord, " "	Dr. Wm. B. Chase, Ashfield, Mass.
D. H. Woodward, Keene, " "	Mrs. J. M. Watkins, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. C. L. Goodell, New Britton, Conn.	Mrs. O. P. Culworth, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. G. V. Maxham, New Haven, " "	Asa D. Smith, D.D., New York City.

Any mistakes in the names of those who continue their subscription will be corrected by a reinsertion in the next number.





## REGIMENTAL BAND.

Names, ages, and place of residence of the members of the Regimental Band, 2nd Regiment Vermont Volunteers, recruited at Bennington by F. M. Crossett, and in service at Washington City, July 1, 1861.

Name.	Age.	Residence.
F. M. Crossett, Capt.	27	S Bennington.
Abel, D. O.	21	S Hoosic Falls.
Cotton, W. H.	24	S Hoosic Falls.
Childs, B. F.	18	S Wilmington.
Chapman, J. D.	19	S Hoosic Falls.
Cross, D. H.	25	S Bennington.
Fiske, George	23	M Hoosic Falls.
Foster, Gustavus	22	S Jacksonville.
Holbrook, R. C.	24	S Jacksonville.
Hutchins, T. A.	27	M Bennington.
Kehoe, John	30	M Bennington.
Lottridge, J. H.	20	S Hoosic Falls.
Moon, Richard	33	M Bennington.
Monroe, Gordon	25	M Cohoes.
Marsh, George	29	M Bennington.
Marsh, Chauncey	22	S Hoosic Falls.
Norton, Edward 2nd	28	M Bennington.
Peters, M. V.	22	S Hoosic Falls.
Phelps, Wm.	27	S Hoosic Falls.
Puffer, W. W.	24	M Bennington.
Puffer, Norman	15	S Bennington.
Shaw, W. D.	22	S Hoosic Falls.
White, Charles	23	S Hoosic Falls.
Warren, C. H.	22	S Jacksonville.
Price, Jack, Servant.	20	S Bennington.

The letter M opposite a name, signifies married. The letter S, single.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the members of the Regimental Band, 2nd Reg't Vermont V. M. F. M. CROSSETT, Capt.

## VOLUNTEERS

## TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION OF 1861.

Early in May, 1861, James H. Walbridge was appointed recruiting officer, and he enlisted a full company of volunteers for three years, who were mustered into the service of the State the 11th of that month—being the first company of three years' men raised in the State.

From this company Sergeant Guilford S. Ladd of Bennington was appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, and consequently his name does not appear in the following list of the company.

## Company A, 2nd Regiment.

Names, ages and places of Residence of members of Company A, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers, in service at Washington City, July 1, 1861.

CAPTAIN,	Age.	Residence.
James H. Walbridge,	s* 34	Bennington.
LEUTENANTS,		
1st Newton Stone,	s 23	"
2nd Wm. H. Cady,	s 24	"
SERGEANTS,		
1st Ed. W. Appleton,	s 23	"
2nd Chas. M. Bliss,	s 34	Woodford.
3rd Eugene O. Cole,	s 27	Shaftsbury.
4th John P. Harwood,	s 27	Bennington.
5th Otis V. Estes,	s 25	"
CORPORALS,		
1st Augustus J. Robbins,	s 21	Grafton.
2nd John M. Beay,	s 19	Bennington.
3rd Giles J. Burgess,	f† 20	"
4th Warren M. Wyman,	s 29	Manchester.
5th J. A. N. Williams,	s 22	Bennington.
6th William Secor,	s 21	"
7th Edwin R. Welch,	f 25	Pownal.
8th William E. Murphy	s 28	Bennington.

DREMMER.  
Lucius Norton,  
FIFER,  
Horace Gates,  
WAGONER.  
Alfred Ladd,  
PRIVATES.

Alsop, Joseph	s 35	Bennington.
Barrows, Waldo	s 19	Dorset.
Benjamin, George W.	s 21	Woodford.
Blake, Frederick H.	s 24	Bennington.
Bond, William H.	s 21	Danby.
Bradford, Nelson C.	s 23	Bennington.
Brown, Amos J.	s 18	Stamford.
Bryant, Benton B.	s 21	Readsboro.
Carpenter, Lucius	s 18	Winoski.
Dempsey, Thomas	s 24	Bennington.
Downs, Andrew J.	s 21	"
Draper, Jerome	f 24	Shaftsbury.
Dunn, Charles	f 29	Bennington.
Dunn, Myron	f 25	Shaftsbury.
Edwards, Abiathier P.	s 20	Whitingham.
Ferguson, Myron S.	f 20	Bennington.
Fox, John B.	s 19	Shaftsbury.
Gage, William C.	s 18	Bennington.
Gilmore, Joseph L.	s 20	"
Goldsmith, Fletcher B.	s 22	Dorset.
Goldsmith, Orsamus B.	s 20	Pownal.
Goodenough, Alonzo	s 22	Readsboro.
Grace, Edward	f 27	Bennington.
Griffin, Edward	s 23	"
Harrington, Hiram H.	s 23	Dorset.
Harris, Charles C.	s 20	Bennington.
Harris, Henry	s 19	"
Harwood, H. Martyn	s 28	"
Hathaway, Thomas S.	s 22	"
Hicks, James	s 25	Manchester.
Hill, Charles H.	s 21	"
Hill, Horace S.	s 20	Dorset.
Holbrook, Selah H.	s 20	Whitingham.
Holden, Henry	s 22	Bennington.
Holden, Olin A.	f 32	"
Hurlbut, Jeremiah	s 23	"
Harley, Cornelius	s 18	"
Kelley, Charles	f 24	"
Mattison, Alonzo	s 22	Shaftsbury.
Mead, Ezra L.	f 21	Underhill.
Morrison, George	s 21	Sunderland.
Morrissey, Thomas	s 26	Bennington.
Niles, Johnson W.	s 25	Pownal.
Norton, Henry D.	s 21	Bennington.
Noye, Andrew J.	s 18	"
Percy, Hiland	s 18	"
Powers, John	f 32	Shaftsbury.
Robinson, James L.	s 22	Dorset.
Sarborn, Melvin W.	s 18	Bennington.
Sears, William H.	s 20	"
Shippee, James H.	s 22	Wilmington.
Smith, Chandler T.	s 21	Bennington.
Smith, Francis E.	s 31	"
Stanford, Albert	s 25	Pownal.
Stone, Pratt	s 26	Readsboro.
Taylor, Frank L.	s 18	Essex.
Towsley, Leander M.	f 22	Shaftsbury.
Towsley, Linus M.	s 18	Bennington.
Tracy, Nathan J.	f 27	Sunderland.
Tyler, George F.	s 22	Readsboro.
Westcott, Solomon H.	s 33	Manchester.
Wilcox, Jabez F.	f 38	Pownal.
Wood, Louis	s 26	Readsboro.
Wyman, Abert	f 33	Dorset.

\* The letter "s" is placed opposite the names of those men who are unmarried.

† The letter "f" is placed opposite the names of those who have families.

Note. Capt. Walbridge is great-grandson of Gen. Abner Walbridge, who served as Adjutant in the battle of Bennington, and of whom a biographical sketch is given at page 172.



## ERRATA.

- 1st column, line 16, for 'part' read 'fact,'  
 and 153, 2d and 1st col. line 50, and 10  
 'commissionary' read 'commisary'  
 1st col. line 22, for 'fort' read 'port'  
 " " " 1, 'was' " 'were'  
 " " " 31, 'made' read 'under'  
 " 187, 2nd " 16, '1776' " '1756'  
 " 171, " 11, '1767' " '1757'  
 " 179, for Town Representative in 1838  
 read 'Samuel H. Blackmer.'  
 " 182, 2nd col. line 5, for 'part' read 'base'  
 " " " 13, 'other' " 'Otter'  
 " 183, " 20 and 21, 'Arm' " 'Aines'  
 " 183, 1st col. line 30, 'Ashbut' " 'Ashbel'  
 " 185, " 55, after 'bearing date' in-  
 sert '1760'  
 " 186, 2nd " 16, for 'Elisha' read 'Elihu'  
 " 187, 1st " 13, 'parents' " 'Friends'  
 " 187, " 54, 'Gordon' " 'Gusdon'  
 " 188, " 9, 'Kellogg' " 'Holley'  
 " 188, " 33, 'one or two' " 'our two'  
 " 191, 2nd " 16, 'Missionary, read 'Mi-  
 cronesian'  
 " 191, " 50, 'White' read 'Whitehorn'  
 " 192, 1st " 15, 'Edmund' " 'Emmons'  
 " 192, " 29, 'Hopkinsonian' read  
 'Hopkinsian'  
 " 194 " 1 read S. C. Jackson, DD.  
 Asst. Sec. &c.  
 " 219, 2nd col. line 12, for 'Hartwellville' read  
 'near the village of Road-boro'  
 " 219, 2nd col. line 50, for 'in the town of'  
 read 'in the name of'  
 " 220, 1st col. line 33, for 'Mique' read 'Miquers'  
 " 220, 2nd " 18, for 'Dana' read 'Luna'  
 " 220, " 57, 'Canin' read 'Carrier'  
 " 221, 1st " 8, 'Haven' " 'Howe'  
 " 221 " 9, 'O—' " 'Crosier'  
 " 221, " 32, 'Jonas' " 'James.'

The writers, for whom we give the above errata all read their own proof. In the fifty pages of one, all which with kind promptness to return to the waiting printer, he read with much haste, the first ten typographical errors occur. Another's proof forwarded with request that if there were any corrections desired by the writer, that it should be sent back by return mail, being detained by the author into the third week, was taken for granted to be satisfactory, and struck off before the tardy corrections came—and yet another's was unaccountably detained over a week more than usual by mail, in reaching the author, and came back also after the chapter had more than duly waited and passed the press. We would however, observe that we have not yet stereotyped this number, and certainly hope for a call for another edition soon, in which all necessary corrections and expedient changes will be carefully attended to on our part.

We acknowledge the reception of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Catalogue of the Burlington Female Seminary—Rev. J. K. Converse, Principal.—an Institution worthy of the handsome patronage it has received at home and abroad.

Minutes of the Baptist Education Society, of New York. The Tongou Women, by Rev. Mrs. Mason, and a number of other Pamphlet Publications, including Poems, Sermons, Catalogues, Historical Addresses, &c. &c., for all which we would most cordially thank the donors.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

The regular issue of the work commenced with the Bennington number. Six months was at first allowed between Addison and Bennington. It soon became apparent however, that with a work just culminating its first blossom, we had fallen upon evil days.—a crisis absorbing well nigh the great public mind. Agents were disheartened and historians diverted from their preparations. With an enterprise it would kill outright to lie down what was to be done but to labor and to wait; and here may we be suffered to say, we have never dreamed of such a possibility as failure. Our work is the peoples and lives in their hearts—this series of home-histories. Each County and Town gathers and writes her own record, and with the congregated talent of the State to sustain, we trust to make it such an intellectual Vermont family can afford to do without a copy.

## TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET SUBSCRIBED.

But, we have felt the lack of patronage that naturally, but not necessarily, grows out of the state of the times. I say not of need, for not one of us has yet known want from cause of the war upon us; and is it well to withhold till need cometh therefor? Rich, thrifty, resolute, little Vermont could to day double her regiments in the field and yet well sustain her own religious, educational and literary interests.

Our forefathers that yet remain are like leaves upon a tree late in the autumn—those glorious old leaves frosted with many winters are falling fast; and our history goes with them. How this truth stood out before us last winter. We had at length enlisted the late Hon Charles Adams to be in his County what Governor Hall has been in this, and Rev. Thomas Goodwillie in the Caledonia. He had but taken the work in hand—selected a board of historians and commenced gathering up and in his own material, when, ere we, with his reference, had visited three towns in the County the hand of paralysis was upon the man we felt that we could least spare in all Chittenden—another leaf from that tree—brilliant with memories of a stirring past, dropped.

Yet, as an intelligent friend well said through the columns of the Vermont Watchman: "a good deal of our history has gone with the old men and women who have passed off the stage, but the main may still be collected and preserved; and will not this be done."

It can, it will, if you will give us *present help, your subscriptions now.*

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION at Poultney, Sept. 21, 1861. Their circular well says:

"Every son and daughter of Poultney should feel an anxious desire that their mother's 100th Birthday should be made glorious. Who, then, would not wish on that day to be present and witness the honest pride of the old lady as she gathers her household home from 'the world's broad field of battle, from the bivouac of life,' bearing their honors and scars thick upon them?"





## PATRONAGE TABLE.

Wherein are recorded the names of all those who feel a sufficient interest in gathering up and preserving the fast perishing records and traditions of our forefathers, to patronize a Magazine devoted to that purpose.

The names of lady-assistants are in small capitals ; if they assist in more than one town, starred: of town agents, in italics; of subscribers for through copies, more than one copy of the first number, or for getting up a club or rendering extra aid, starred. A line in a table signifies the following names were obtained by other agency.

**ADDISON.**  
Mrs. H. M. HAYWARD.  
Miss E. A. FRENCH.

Orrin Hoyt.  
Hiram Merrill,  
Ira Everst.  
Charles Merrill,  
Eli M. Elmer,  
Delia Kingsland,  
Total, 29.

**BRIDPORT.**  
Mrs. F. W. OLMSTEAD.  
" Rob't Hemenway.  
" E. H. Merrill,  
" Julia Hamblin,

\* Charles Saunders,  
Daniel Smith,  
J. C. Eldridge,  
T. Bailey,  
Daniel Heustis,  
Daniel P. Rockwood,  
Edson Wilcox,  
Angina Hamilton,  
Charlotte Walker,  
Total, 35.

**BRISTOL.**  
Mrs. M. H. CASE,  
—  
Charles Super,  
D. A. Chase.  
Nauman Barnes,  
Mrs. N. F. Dunshee,  
" M. S. Wilds,  
T. B. Gage,  
E. D. Warner, M. D.  
Total, 55.

**CORNWALL.**  
Rev. L. Mathews,  
Mrs. Ethan Andrus,  
Cyrus Abernathy,  
Wm. B. Atwood,  
I. G. Benton,  
J. B. Benedict,  
Charles Benedict,  
Leocena Bingham,  
Jeremiah Bingham,  
Asahel Bingham,

Harris Bingham,  
Rev. A. A. Baker.  
Frank Brown,  
T. C. Branch,  
Mr. Burdeau,  
Mrs. P. W. Cobb,  
S. A. Daggett,  
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Julius Hurlburt,  
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D. Parkhill,  
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Monroe Peck,  
Captain Peck,  
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Stabal Ripley,  
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Mrs. R. Williamson,  
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Mary Wooster,  
Wesley Wooster,  
Victor Wright,  
Mrs. Yount,  
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Jarvis M. Phelps.  
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J. Lamb.—Total, 50.

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Anette S. Lowell,

Andrew Holmes.  
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DELIA R. COWLES,  
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" Milton Brooks,  
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" E. P. Heustis,  
Alvin Sturdevant,  
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H. Fisher,  
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Total, 52.

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Horace Bowden,  
Asa Vienne,  
Total, 44.

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& Son—C. V. Smith  
Dr. Herman Tucker,  
C. J. Hard,  
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Silas Richardson,  
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Total, 9.

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C. E. Blanchard,  
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Miss Julia Varnum,  
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L. S. Watts,  
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Jasper Nelson,  
John McLure,  
Abby Henderson,  
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Horace Page,  
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